FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 141

22 July 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Congressmen Criticize Reagan on Test Ban Talks AA 1
Pentagon Trying To Win Nuclear Arms Use Decision AA 1
IZVESTIYA on UNGA Disarmament Session Results AA 2
[Soldatov 13 Jul]
Larionov Examines U.S. Nuclear War Scenarios AA 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Jul]
Pozner Comments on U.S. Trident II System AA 7
Delegate Israelyan on Chemical Weapons Ban AA 8
[Shishkovskiy]
Materials on International 'Peace March-82' AA 8
Soltan Commentary AA 8
Arrival in Leningrad [Gerasimov, Petrov in PRAVDA 19 Jul] AA 9
Arrival in Kalinin AA 10
Arrival in Moscow AA 10
LATE REPORT: Restoring 'Tilted' Arms Balance AA 11
[Krasikov]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Vasilyev in 'International Review' Column CC 1
[PRAVDA 18 Jul]
Pipeline Industry Unfazed by U.S. Sanctions CC 4
Tadzhik SSR Sends Transformers CC 4
Deputy Gas Minister [Belotserkovets] CC 4
Moscow Papers' Reports CC 5
Strength of Gas Pipes Industry Substantiated CC 6
[Klepikov in NOVOYE VREMYA No 29]
French Vow To Honor Pipeline Contracts CC 8
Sanctions Hurt West Europe's Economic Interests CC 8
[Dadyants in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 15 Jul]
UN Group Discusses World Economic Situation CC 10
[Kuznetsov in IZVESTIYA 16 Jul]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Arbatov Views U.S. Aims in Pentagon 'Directives' A 1
Reagan Captive Nations Week Speech Attacked A 2
Kiev Denounces Captive Nations Week 'Plot' A 4
VOA Increases Broadcasts to Muslim Countries A 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

Gerasimov Views U.S.-S. Korean Relations C 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

Beijing Promotes Conflict in Southeast Asia E 1
[Pritula in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 18 Jul]

EASTERN EUROPE

Reaction to Sejm Session, New Appointments F 1
Sejm Session Reported [Olenichev] F 1
Government Appointments F 1
Gromyko Congratulates Olszowski F 1
Messages, Activities Marking Polish National Day F 2
Brezhnev, Tikhonov Telegram F 2
More on Telegram F 2
Romanik at Moscow Soiree F 3
More on Soiree F 3
PRAVDA on Polish Paper's Warning to West [18 Jul] F 3
[14 Jul]
PRAVDA Reports Tyazhelnikov-Jaruzelski Meeting F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

TASS Cites Schmidt Criticism of U.S. Policy G 1
TASS Cites Cheysson on Relations With U.S. G 1
Italy's Colombo on U.S. 'Unilateral Tendencies' G 1
USSR Supports Cyprus Against Imperialist Aggression G 2
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 22 Jul]
Nonaligned Bureau Meeting in Nicosia Reported G 2
Briefs: Belgian Envoy's Reception G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Consultations With French on Mideast 20-21 July H 1
Continued Fighting in Iran-Iraq Conflict H 1
INA, Tehran Radio Cited H 1
15 July Report [PRAVDA 16 July] H 1
16 July [PRAVDA 17 July] H 2
Comparison of PRAVDA, TASS Reportage H 2
U.S. Stance on Arab Proposals, PLO Participation H 3
[Timoshkin]
Vote at UN's ECOSOC [Kachanov, Levin] H 3
Mideast Experts View Lebanon Situation H 4
[Primakov, Belyayev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 7 Jul]
Israeli CP Resolution on Lebanon Invasion H 11
Egyptian Opposition Appeal, Committee Formation H 11
Call for Commission To Investigate Israeli Crimes H 12
[Orlov]
MOSCOW NEWS Compares Zionism, Nazi Ideology [25 Jul] H 13

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Angola's Dos Santos Addresses People's Assembly J 1
[PRAVDA 19 Jul]
TASS on Vernon Walters Mission in Angola [Kulik] J 1
U.S. Seeks To Exploit Somali Crisis J 2
[Korochantsev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 18 Jul]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Council of Ministers Hears First 6-Month Report R 1
Radio Account R 1
PRAVDA Reviews Revised Edition of Chernenko Book R 2
Shevardnadze Gives Report at Georgian CP Plenum R 2
Shcherbitskiy Presents Award to Collective R 2
PRAVDA Article on Fight Against Alcoholism R 3
[Shumilin, 17 Jul]
New Estonian State Security Chief Named R 3
[SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 16 Jun]
Latvian, Lithuanian Priests Reportedly Murdered R 3
[Bonn DIE Welt 22 Jul]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Food Program Based on National Economy Growth S 1
'Nuclear Furnace' Developed for Atomic Power S 1
[MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION]
Gas Extraction, Processing in Astrakhan Region S 1
Metallurgy Ministers Discuss Industry Problems S 2
Importance of Packaging Industry Problem Stressed S 2
[Voznesenskiy]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Recent Harvest Figures Released by CSA T 1
'Rapidly Gathering Momentum' T 1
Grain Harvest, Sales T 1
Further Report T 1
Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan T 2
Grass Mowing T 2
IZVESTIYA Notes Concern as Harvesting Proceeds T 2
[Pavlov 15 Jul]
Poor Weather Hampers Fodder Procurement T 3
[Pavlov in IZVESTIYA 18 Jul]
Kiselev Meets With Agriculture Minister T 4
Aliyev Addresses Viticulture Conference T 5
Leader of 'Successful' Kolkhoz Interviewed T 5
[Letunov]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Eight Cosmos-Series Satellites Launched U 1
Communications Satellite Launched 21 July U 1

CONGRESSMEN CRITICIZE REAGAN ON TEST BAN TALKS

LD212330 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] President Reagan has announced his decision not to resume the tripartite talks between the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain over a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing, unless the Soviet Union is ready to revise agreements concerning underground nuclear tests and meet American demands. Viktor Olin has this comment:

The President's decision concerns two agreements signed with the Soviet Union in 1974 and 1976 and still unratified by the American Senate. The 1974 agreement limits all underground nuclear tests to 150 kilotons. The 1976 agreement dealing with nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes also banned explosions greater than 150 kilotons. The observance of these two treaties is to be controlled by the national (?controllees) which with the current progress of science, are effective enough. Besides, mutual access to explosion zones was also agreed upon.

The Reagan administration, however, questions the effectiveness of this control system, thus actually denouncing the two agreements. Moreover, it has spread its demands onto agreements that are to be reached yet, torpedoing thereby the tripartite talks on a total nuclear test ban. By so doing the Reagan administration undermines America's reputation as a partner in international relations. This reputation already suffered enough after the United States refused to ratify the SALT II Treaty and started introducing unilaterally all kinds of embargoes and sanctions.

The President's decision alarms the world public as one that may stir up another and even more dangerous round of the nuclear arms race and impair the already existing and operating agreements on arms limitation and control. This is why the President's decision has come under a sharp criticism of various circles in the United States, including Congress circles. Senator Gary Hart maintained that the administration's concerns about verification of the treaties are not shared by the majority of those in the scientific community. Senator Larry Pressler, chairman of the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Arms Control, said he was disappointed with Reagan's decision which would jeopardize two valuable accords which, as he said, already contain unprecedented verification provisions. Senator Edward Kennedy said he would introduce a resolution in the Senate calling for immediate resumption of negotiations with Britain and the USSR. I strongly condemn the decision, he said. It casts the greatest doubt on the seriousness of President Reagan's commitment to nuclear arms control, Kennedy said. Senator Alan Cranston stressed that the President's move demonstrates once again the radical nature of the nuclear arms policies of President Reagan. The decision, he said places emphasis on arms buildup instead of a genuine, equitable and balanced arms reduction.

PENTAGON TRYING TO WIN NUCLEAR ARMS USE DECISION

LD211300 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] The Pentagon has been battling to win the right to use tactical nuclear weapons in case of a conflict in Western Europe without waiting for presidential sanction. The matter has been debated in the United States Congress at a closed session, the holding of which, as the French news agency reports, has been revealed by member of the House of Representatives Norman Dicks. It has been considered so far that only the United States President decides on the use of nuclear weapons and that he is to notify NATO before it will be used in Europe. However, American generals as it appears regard this procedure as unnecessary; they feel it is just for themselves to decide when to use nuclear weapons to reduce Europe to ruins.

IZVESTIYA ON UNGA DISARMAMENT SESSION RESULTS

PM201045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "The Advocates and Opponents of Disarmament; on the Results of the Second UN General Assembly Session"]

[Text] New York -- The second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament has ended. For 5 weeks the session's participants discussed questions relating to the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and the curbing of the arms race, first and foremost the nuclear arms race.

The session adopted the report of the full committee, which discussed all the draft resolutions and programs on a variety of disarmament questions submitted to the forum. The report contains an appeal to all UN member states to examine as soon as possible proposals aimed at preventing war, primarily nuclear war, which threatens mankind's existence. Preventing nuclear war, the report stresses, remains the most urgent and important task of the present day.

A decision was adopted to hold a third special disarmament session. The date of its convening will be set by the General Assembly next year. The session failed, however, to agree on many important recommendations. A comprehensive disarmament program has still not been adopted.

Meanwhile, broad circles of the public had pinned great hopes on the session. Supporters of the antinuclear movement held mass demonstrations in many countries on the eve of the session's opening and while it was in progress. The largest demonstration, in which almost a million people took part, was held on 12 July in front of the UN building in New York. It seemed as if even those politicans who were only recently calling for a buildup of the West's military might and pressing for increased military budgets were finally heeding the peoples' demands. These politicians spoke at the session of the "desirability of arms reductions."

Reducing the arsenals of nuclear weapons, which now pose a threat to mankind's very existence, primarily depends on the states in possession of such weapons. The session participants and the supporters of the antinuclear movement were expecting these countries to provide practical proof of their desire to avert the danger of a nuclear war breaking out.

The Soviet Union vindicated these expectations. The session's participants' attention was focused on the message from L.I. Brezhnev announcing the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and calling on other countries to follow suit. "A wave of enthusiasm swept over people on learning that the Soviet Union had clearly and unequivocally stated that it was renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons," WPC President R. Chandra said in his address to the session. "In recent years the world [mir] and the disarmament movement have exhorted all the nuclear powers to make such a statement."

The Soviet Union's statement that it supports the idea of a mutual freezing of nuclear arsenals as a first step toward reducing and eventually eliminating them altogether was universally endorsed. The Soviet Union's willingness to reach agreement without delay on banning chemical weapons completely and on destroying existing stocks of such weapons was seen as an important proposal.

The USSR's memorandum "lifting the growing nuclear threat and curbing the arms race" was submitted for the General Assembly's examination. This document contains a broad and detailed program for nuclear disarmament and for limiting and reducing conventional arms and armed forces, as well as proposals on reducing military budgets and strengthening international security.

The Western countries in possession of nuclear weapons and large armed forces failed to submit any substantive proposals on averting the threat of a nuclear war in the course of the session. The United States proposed convening an international conference to formulate a joint standard for calculating states' military spending and "checking" whether or not the Soviet Union is using toxins in Afghanistan.

But framing a standard for calculating military spending is far from being the most important thing for reducing the nuclear threat. Moreover, such a standard already exists. As for the tedious accusations that the Soviet Union has been using chemical weapons, these have been checked on by a UN commission, which found nothing.

While submitting no proposals of their own which might advance the cause of disarmament, the Western delegations failed to give a direct or clear response to the Soviet proposals on not being the first to use nuclear weapons and on freezing nuclear potentials. U.S. President R. Reagan sidestepped these proposals in his address at the session. Instead, he astonished many by claiming that the Soviet Union "is trying to manipulate the peace movement in the West." This accusation sparked sharp protests among supporters of the antinuclear movement, who declared that the President failed to or chose not to understand what is going on in the world.

The anti-Soviet cliches of which President R. Reagan's address was essentially composed aroused caustic comment. The DISARMAMENT TIMES, the newspaper of the UN special non-governmental organization committee on disarmament, commented that the President's speech was "sheer primitivism and misbegotten chauvinism."

While professing to agree with the special session's aims, the representatives of a number of Western countries used a variety of pretexts in an attempt to push through views unrelated to reducing arms. They defended the idea of "nuclear containment," spoke of the need "to first upgrade arms" and only then reduce them, and argued that a world without weapons is utopian.

These views were openly condemned at the session. Replying to the advocates of "nuclear containment," former French Prime Minister E. Faure said that "nuclear arms escalation inevitably destabilizes the international situation.... Things are made worse when one side is bent on acquiring weapons to give it superiority."

Thus, even in the first, general debate stage of the special session's work, two completely different approaches to the session's aims clearly emerged. The representatives of the socialist countries and the majority of the nonaligned countries sought to frame practical measures to help get things moving on the disarmament problem. These steps were opposed by Western countries.

The difference in intentions became particularly apparent when drafting work began in the commissions and working groups. The Soviet Union proposed that measures to prevent nuclear war be regarded as the main question. This was also urged by many nonaligned states, a number of which submitted draft resolutions of their own.

The United States and its NATO allies gave these proposals and drafts a frosty reception. At first, the Western countries' representatives maintained that these questions should not be discussed since they were not on the session's agenda. When the nonaligned countries persisted, the Western delegations changed tactics. The U.S. delegation and a number of others began claiming that the question of preventing nuclear war had been advanced by the Soviet Union "for propaganda purposes" and that they therefore refused to speak on the subject. The representatives of a number of countries then said that they did not object to propaganda of that kind and invited the West to respond in kind and show similar initiative.

Eventually, after protracted wrangling, the Western countries' delegations agreed to discuss proposals on measures to prevent nuclear war. By this time, however, it was already July and the session had only a week left to run.

The true intentions of the United States and a number of its allies also became clear during the debate on the question of banning nuclear weapons testing. This question has long been a subject of debate, and the representatives of many countries quite reasonably pointed out that it was time to turn words into action and ban nuclear tests.

This was opposed by the United States and Britain. The U.S. representative said that although a comprehensive nuclear test ban is a U.S. "long-term goal," "the time for such a ban has not yet arrived." As delegates rightly pointed out, the time has not arrived because the United States is engaged in a vast rearmament program which gives prominence to improving nuclear weapons. Nor has Washington renounced the doctrines of "limited" and "protracted" nuclear war.

In order to somehow soften the impression of their negative attitude to every important proposal on reducing nuclear arms, the Western countries' representatives did a lot of talking about the correlation between international tension and disarmament. Only when friction between states declines and the international situation becomes more stable can arms reduction start, they reasoned.

This reasoning came in for sharp criticism from the nonaligned countries' delegates. They argued that reducing arms, especially nuclear arms, would in point of fact help to improve the international climate.

The Western countries' representatives constantly moved trifling and at times downright absurd amendments to the drafts submitted. This was an easier way of achieving their predetermined goal of drowning the point at issue in endless debate and sidetracking the participants in the debate from the main problem of averting the threat of nuclear war.

The U.S. representatives realized, of course, the shakiness of their position and saw that the United States was, in effect, opposed by the majority of countries and that Washington is sometimes abandoned even by its close partners and allies. This is what happened when Denmark, the Netherlands, Australia and New Zealand called for a nuclear test ban.

The second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament failed to adopt decisions which would help avert nuclear war, curb the arms race and strengthen world peace. But this does not mean that it was entirely fruitless or that it failed to leave any impression in the peoples' consciousness. The special session gave a boost to the activities of the antinuclear movement's supporters and roused many people's awareness.

The special session showed clearly who is for real disarmament and who is against it. It is not merely useful but essential to know this.

LARIONOV EXAMINES U.S. NUCLEAR WAR SCENARIOS

PM211023 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen Prof V. Larionov: "Scenarios of Unlimited Insanity"]

[Text] The protest movement against the overtly aggressive U.S. military strategy, and particularly one of its components, the concept of "limited" nuclear war is intensifying throughout the world.

This is not a new idea. Back in the late fifties, people in Washington, in order to lessen the force of a retaliatory strike at U.S. territory in the event of aggression against the USSR, began to talk about the possibility and desirability of somehow limiting the utilization of nuclear weapons. But the discussion at that time chiefly related to the tactical level, to the possibility of limiting the area of use of nuclear weapons to the battlefield -- a battlefield, moreover, some distance away from U.S. territory. The sixties saw the emergence of the "counterforce" concept, which envisaged abandoning nuclear strikes against cities and inflicting them "solely" on enemy military targets. The next stage was linked with the elaboration of variations on "limited" strategic nuclear war and theater -- primarily European theater -- nuclear war. Former President Carter's attempt in the notorious directive 59 to declare "limited" nuclear war to be virtually the most "humane" gift bestowed on mankind by the United States since the creation of nuclear weapons was interpreted by the world public as an insult to common sense.

In its turn, the Reagan administration has adopted the so-called "direct confrontation" strategy, whereby a gamble on strategic nuclear war is supplemented by a quest for new variations of a "limited" nuclear exchange. This quest has been particularly intensified in connection with the plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Scenarios for "limited" nuclear war are being zealously elaborated by the Pentagon.

Just what are the reasons for such activeness?

If the question is examined in a historical context, the emergence of the very idea of limiting the scale and parameters of the use of nuclear weapons was a unique kind of reaction to the United States' loss of its nuclear monopoly. In the light of the change in the Soviet-American strategic balance, it became clear that uncontrolled nuclear war would be tantamount to suicide for the aggressor. However, the U.S. ruling circles did not and do not want to exclude such lethal objects as nuclear weapons from their arsenal of means for pursuing their hegemonist policy: This was the reason for the start of the feverish quest for new and what they regard as less dangerous and, as they say, "more rational" forms for the use of these weapons.

There is also another reason. American politicians and strategists see the preparation of "limited" nuclear war as an opportunity for demonstrating to the probable enemy their determination to make use of nuclear muscle. Attempts are being made to back up nuclear blackmail with widely publicized assertions about the United States' "military-technical superiority."

The "limited" nuclear war concept is also underpinned with a purely propagandist foundation: Limiting the scale and area of use of nuclear weapons allegedly has just one objective -- preventing a universal nuclear war. With the aid of false arguments of this kind, the Reagan administration is attempting to douse the flames of popular protest in Europe, Asia and the United States itself against the preparation of nuclear war and the nuclear arms race and to get people to resign themselves to the idea of the possibility of a nuclear holocaust.

Not all the scenarios for the "limited" use of nuclear war that are being elaborated become public knowledge. But some things leak into the press, including as a result of deliberate leaks of information. For example, the Pentagon makes no secret of the fact that it is planning three types of "limited" nuclear war. These are "strategic limited nuclear war," "theater nuclear war" and "tactical nuclear war" in peripheral theaters of hostilities (in the Near East and other regions where, in Washington's words, the United States has "vital interests"). It should be stressed that it is planned that all such wars will be waged in a situation in which the U.S. strategic forces are in a state of constant readiness for a total nuclear war. And there is yet another factor: in all instances without exception, the Pentagon proceeds from the premise that the United States will take the initiative in using nuclear weapons.

"Strategic limited wars" is planned at the first stage to take the form of selective nuclear strikes against a determined number of key military targets on the Soviet Union's territory. It is assumed that analogous selective counterstrikes against American territory would cause damage acceptable to the United States of the order of 20 million dead. However, even a commission formed in the U.S. Senate back in 1974 concluded that "detailed assessments of possible losses based on the properties of nuclear weapons in the next decade show that population losses from an attack on military targets would be so great that the concept 'limited' nuclear war loses all meaning."

At the second stage of the escalation of the war, the range of targets hit in the USSR would be expanded. They would now include organs of political and military control and key sectors of the economy (the energy system, transport centers and so forth). The assumption is that, having experienced the shock of the first or second stage of a nuclear exchange, the enemy would abandon further resistance.

The "strategic limited war" scenario is thus presented as a singular form of psychological pressure on the USSR aimed at weakening its determination to resist. But if this does not happen, the Pentagon considers, the United States will switch to massive utilization of nuclear weapons, and consequently, total war, meaning the destruction of civilization would become inevitable.

"Theater nuclear war" is planned primarily for Europe. The options for the use of nuclear weapons range from the tactical level (including the battlefield use of neutron weapons) to strikes by sea-, air- and land-based medium-range and intercontinental missiles.

The situations in which the nuclear threshold in Europe would be crossed include the emergence of a conflict around West Berlin, the broadening of the scale of a conventional war and other instances. A phased nuclear escalation is planned: Selective deterrent warning strikes against military and other targets in the European socialist countries, a local nuclear war within the confines of the battlefield, an attack on medium-range missile launch sites and, finally, "a strategic limited nuclear war."

American politicians and strategists use pseudohumanitarian phraseology to attempt to substantiate these plans, which are so dangerous for the fate of peace: The argument is that at every stage of escalation the sides will be compelled to ponder and weigh the risk of moving on to the next stage, and therefore the probability of an uncontrolled war will allegedly be minimized.

The speciousness of such arguments is obvious. It is clear even to nonspecialists that it is hardly possible to distinguish between military or civilian targets in densely populated Europe. It is also unrealistic to contain a nuclear exchange [perestrelka] within a given framework in Europe and likewise, incidentally, on other continents. The truth is so obvious that it is occasionally acknowledged even within the U.S. ruling circles. Former Secretary of State H. Kissinger, who was virtually among the originators of the "limited" nuclear war theory, was once compelled to admit that it "could quite possibly be indistinguishable from total war." As for the peoples of Europe, they are expressing their attitude to the Pentagon's concepts in mass protests against the arms race being spurred on by Washington and against the preparations to deploy American "Euromissiles" in Western Europe. "Europe's salavation is being guaranteed at the price of its total destruction," certain Western military specialists say, not without sarcasm, when assessing these overseas scenarios for the Old World.

The scenarios for "tactical nuclear war" in peripheral theaters of hostilities are assuming particularly sinister outlines in connection with the Pentagon's adoption of the concept of so-called "horizontal" or "geographical escalation," which has increased even further the probability of an American "nuclear initiative." It has been calculated in none other than the United States itself that between 1945 and 1975, Washington threatened to use nuclear weapons 33 times in various conflict situations. Of these 33 instances, 31 related to local wars and military conflicts in peripheral regions of the world (Korea, Vietnam, the Near East, Cuba and so forth. Today calls to resort to punitive nuclear operations are heard in the United States virtually whenever U.S. imperialism loses positions in a given part of the world, when the flames of the national liberation struggle flare up and pro-American antipopular regimes collapse.

The numerous scenarios for "limited" insanity are by no means merely the fruit of theoretical exercises on the part of dilettante nuclear maniacs. They are being elaborated by people in power in Washington -- figures who call themselves "responsible" but display an irresponsible approach to problems determining the fate of peace. These scenarios are played out at every possible kind of U.S. and NATO maneuvers and war games involving actual troops. The nuclear weapons systems designed for first-strike use are planned, developed and deployed in accordance with them. And this entire system of insane actions increasingly threatens to push mankind toward the brink.

Washington makes no secret of the fact that U.S. military strategy with all its scenarios is based on the particularly dangerous concept of a first nuclear strike. Its sinister import has become even more obvious against the backdrop of the commitment accepted by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet initiative, which is in keeping with the peoples' aspirations, has been interpreted by the world public as an appeal to reason and a bold political step dictated by a desire to prevent mankind's destruction. Washington's refusal to follow the USSR's good example has generated a storm of indignation and outrage throughout the world.

However, it should be noted that, in renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons, the USSR also denies this to all those harboring plans for a nuclear attack in the hope of winning a nuclear war. Our defensive military doctrine, which is exclusively designed to repel an external threat, will not be passive. In the event of aggression, our armed forces, together with the fraternal socialist armies, will defend socialist gains without any hesitation and with all determination, utilizing our states' entire defense and economic might. The aggressor will not escape a crushing retaliatory strike.

"Arguments that nuclear war can be made 'limited,'" Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stated, "are merely a screen for far-reaching plans for unleashing total nuclear war."

This danger is real. The broad popular masses, including in the Western countries, are becoming increasingly clearly aware of this. At big demonstrations being held there, they are angrily denouncing the U.S. administration's course aimed at thermonuclear war and demanding the curbing of the overseas architects of adventurist strategies, concepts and scenarios.

POZNER COMMENTS ON U.S. TRIDENT II SYSTEM

LD211112 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Navy is accelerating development of the Trident II missile for its nuclear submarines. The missile is expected to give American submarines a potency comparable to virtually any land-based weapon system. According to [words indistinct], a member of the House Budget Committee study group on defense, Trident II will be the most destabilizing first-strike weapon ever built.

The Trident II missile is one of the bargaining chips of the American team in Geneva, where the United States is ostensibly seeking a reduction of strategic weapons, especially the most destabilizing ones. President Reagan has said that the most destabilizing weapons are land-based missiles, because once launched they cannot be recalled. Well, thus far no American expert knows a way of recalling a submarine-launched intercontinental missile.

The U.S. Navy's hectic work on the Trident II missile reflects the administration's nuclear policy. When it comes to public relations, the accent is on peace, security, disarmament — you name it. In actual fact, the administration seeks to get rid of a Soviet land-based weapon and develop another for itself. Peace champions who march in the streets of American or West European cities do not know about the intricacies of arms control. It makes little difference to them, if any, how many warheads a missile can carry and what accuracy they have. Cashing in on this, the Reagan administration has developed new tactics of manipulation with such unsophisticated but very appealing slogans as arms reduction, deep cuts in nuclear stockpiles and so on.

The administration's fervor in defending peace goes up in direct proportion to the increasing accuracy and payload of new American weapons. Trident II will carry up to 14 warheads that can destroy even [word indistinct] land targets at a distance of over 4,000 nautical miles. Working deep under the water, missile-firing submarines with accurate, long-range missiles become an invulnerable first-strike weapon. Together with the hard-to-detect long-range cruise missile, the MX land-based missile and military space systems, subuarines with Tridents on board are the administration's ultimate response to the widespread wishes to halt the arms race. There is no need to deceive the public by any doubletalk if one side recognizes the right of the other to equal security.

During the 7 years the SALT II treaty was negotiated, the United States issued less threats than in the 20 months of the Reagan administration's tenure, and perhaps even less threats than over the past 6 months when President Reagan became especially concerned with preserving peace. The nuclear blackmail of the Soviet Union is as official a policy as that of having an American delegation in Geneva to discuss the limitation and reduction of nuclear strategic weapons. Only which of the two policies is more official and more preferable?

DELEGATE ISRAELYAN ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

LD212044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jul 82

[By correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] We are reporting from the Geneva Palais de Nations. After a break of almost 3 months a Disarmament Committee here has again begun work on the draft of the international convention banning chemical weapons. As is known, in the course of the recent second special session of the UN General Assembly for Disarmament, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs, presented a draft of the main provisions of the future convention to ban production and development and destroy stocks of chemical weapons, which attracted the attention of not only the participants of the New York forum but of the progressive world public. These basic provisions of the future convention have now become working documents of both the Disarmament Committee and the special group directly occupied with this problem. We turn to the head of the Soviet delegation in the committee, Viktor Levonovich Israelyan, with a request for his opinion of the significance of this document for the success of the Disarmament Committee for banning chemical weapons:

[Begin recording] The Soviet document will undoubtedly play a great and positive role in the work of the committee. The point is that the document will undoubtedly enable mutually acceptable solutions of the key questions on the convention for banning chemical weapons to be found on the basis of a careful study of the positions of the many countries taking part in the talks. In the next few weeks it will become clear whether or not those who proclaim their readiness to ban chemical weapons really want to come to an agreement on the preparation of such a convention. We think that for all states that are interested in banning chemical weapons the Soviet document represents a good base for an understanding to be reached in the very near future. Already the first responses to this document, not only at the special session of the UN General Assembly for disarmament but in the committee, have shown that the Soviet draft of basic provisions will be at the center of the committee's work on questions of chemical weapons.

MATERIALS ON INTERNATIONAL 'PEACE MARCH-82'

Soltan Commentary

LD171830 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Observer Yuriy Soltan Commentary]

[Excerpts] The state of world affairs gives no ground for complacency. People everywhere have an unprecedentedly acute fear of the growing threat of nuclear war and rise to actions against it. Peace champions in the West and East may differ on some points but they are united in their desire to prevent nuclear disaster and curb the arms race. This unity is being demonstrated by the international Peace March-82. Western Europe, regarded by Washington as a theater of nuclear war against the Warsaw Treaty countries, has become an arena of particularly stormy antiwar actions. But the antiwar movement has spread far outside Europe, to Canada and New Zealand, Australia, and Japan, Mexico and Brazil.

It has swept through the United States and frightened the Reagan administration. Three of every four Americans believe, despite Washington claims that nuclear war can be limited, that the use of nuclear weapons will lead to nuclear holocaust. More than 80 percent of the Americans speak in favor of freezing the production of nuclear weapons. Peace champions in many countries have been greatly impressed by the commitment taken by the Soviet Union unilaterally not to use nuclear weapons first. And as President Brezhnev has emphasized repeatedly, for the Soviet Union the struggle for peace and for the triumph of the principle of peaceful coexistence has always been a task of major importance.

Arrival in Leningrad

PM211435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 82 p 4

[Report by PRAVDA correspondents V. Gerasimov and G. Petrov: "Biggest Ever!"]

[Text] Leningrad 18 Jul -- Thousands of Leningraders today came out into the city's streets to welcome the participants in the "Peace March-82" and join in their demonstration. The marchers passed alongside the Neva along the Petrovskaya embankment and came out onto Kirovskiy Prospekt bearing antiwar slogans and banners and placards bearing the words "the whole world for peace!" "No to nuclear weapons in East and West!" "Let us transform the Baltic into a sea of peace and friendship!" Ahead of them lay Ploshchad Muzhestva [Courage Square] and Prospekt Nepokorennykh [Avenue of the Unvanquished].

These names, like the names of many other streets and squares in the hero-city, were given in memory of Leningraders' unfading exploits during the years of the Great Patriotic War. The besieged city resisted the enemy's onslaughts for 900 days. For present generations who have not experienced the horrors of war, their exploits and unbending will serve as an example of loyalty to duty and an exhortation to struggle to preserve peace.

Over 640,000 Leningraders rest in peace beneath the green mounds of the communal graves in the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery. The marchers trod the sacred stones in a state of profound emotion. In the solemn quiet of a minute's silence, the only sound to be heard was the measured tick of a metronome giving a reminder of the days of the blockade.

Demands to ban nuclear, chemical and other types of weapons of mass destruction and implement measures to achieve disarmament and transform the European Continent into a nuclear-free zone were heard in the impassioned speeches of those who spoke at a rally at the monument to the motherland here: the poet Hero of Socialist Labor M. Dudin, chairman of the Leningrad Committee for the Defense of Peace and a participant in the defense of Leningrad; Hero of Socialist Labor Yu. Sidorov, leader of a team of turners at the Elektrosila plant; confectionery and leather association workers Ye. Tsvetkova and I. Kolcheva; S.Temonen, an employee from the Finnish city of Imatra; and E. Hubert, president of the Norwegian section of the international "Women for Peace and Freedom" league.

E. Hubert stressed the need to prevent the arms race and effect universal disarmament. It is the duty of all mothers, S. Temonen said, to preserve a peaceful future for our children. Through "Peace March-82," she noted, the peoples of northern Europe are expressing their unbending will for peace and cooperation.

Flowers were laid at the foot of the monument to the motherland and on the communal graves. The participants in the demonstration felt the same feelings when they stood at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad. They were expressed by a married couple from the Finnish city of Tampere. Engineer Marjatta Stenius said:

"As soon as we learned about the forthcoming march, my husband and I decided to participate in it together. Our mass organization, the Finnish Women's Democratic League, considers that people have an obligation to strive for peace, the elimination of the contradictions and prejudices dividing them and mutual understanding."

"The struggle for peace and the prevention of nuclear war must become the main objective and point of every honest person's life," university teacher Erkki Kaukonen, an activist in the Finland-Soviet Union Society, added in Russian to his wife's opinion.

Exchanges of opinions, talks with Leningraders and the speeches at the rally convincingly show that the Soviet people and the participants in the antiwar movement in the Scandinavian countries are united in their desire to preserve and strengthen peace and resolutely protest against the arms race and international reaction's dangerous schemes.

Arrival in Kalinin

LD212318 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Kalinin July 21 TASS -- Over 350 participants on the "Peace March-82" arrived today in Kalinin, an ancient city on the Volga with a history of eight centuries. Taking part in the march are representatives of peace forces of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, representatives of Soviet public who started out in Stockholm on Tuesday last week.

"Like the Volga River on whose banks we are receiving the envoys of the peace forces of Nordic Europe takes in the streams and rivers acquiring great force and might in its delta, in the same manner the anti-war movement gathers under its banners people of different countries united by a common objective -- to prevent the threat of a nuclear conflagration," said Aleksey Yegorov, president of the Kalinin regional peace committee at a mass meeting.

The discussions and meetings with ordinary people on your land, stressed the representative of Norway Eida Torill, contribute to mutual understanding between peoples of different countries and serve the cause of peace.

The Finnish public figure Aila Lehtisalo spoke at the meeting about fostering in the young generation a desire for peace and a sense of solidarity with the peace forces of all countries. She said she called on all education workers in all countries to take an active part in the noble work for peace.

The participants in the march chanted in different languages: "No to nuclear weapons in the West and in the East", "No to nuclear weapons in the whole world", "For disarmament and peace."

The march participants will next meet the residents of Moscow, Minsk (Soviet Belorussia), and of the ancient Russian city of Smolensk.

Arrival in Moscow

LD212322 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- Representatives of anti-war organizations of the Nordic countries and of Soviet public, who started out on Tuesday last week on a "Peace March-82" in Stockholm, have now arrived in the capital of the USSR.

Their itinerary in the Soviet Union lay through the cities of Vyborg, Leningrad and Kalinin. There, street marches, meetings and rallies were held under the slogans of struggle against the arms race, for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, for universal disarmament and peace.

To end the immeasureable evil -- the race of nuclear armaments -- is today the duty of every honest person, Yuriy Valov, deputy mayor of the Soviet capital said, welcoming the march participants at a capital railway station.

We do not want our planet to become a lifeless desert, said Eva Nordland, a Norwegian public figure. The mission of our march, she said, is to increase the ranks of those working for peace and detente, against unleashing a thermonuclear conflagration.
Many kilometres have been covered by the march participants on the roads of the anti-war struggle, said Tatyana Frunze, deputy chairwoman of the Soviet Women's Committee, at the meeting.

She recalled that millions of Soviet women and men constantly take part in meetings and rallies and marches in different cities of the country. "No to nuclear weapons in Europe in the West and in the East," "No to nuclear weapons anywhere in the world," "For disarmament and peace" -- these slogans are close and understandable for Soviet people, Tatyana Frunze said.

The deputy chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Anatoliy Ananyev, expressing the opinion of Soviet peace champions, said: The differences in the socio-political life of the countries of the West and the East must not be an obstacle for mutual actions of the peace forces opposed to the arms race, against the threat of a nuclear war.

The participants in the march carried their slogans along the Prospekt Mira (Peace Thoroughfare), one of the busiest streets of the Soviet capital.

LATE REPORT: RESTORING 'TILTED' ARMS BALANCE

LD221218 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 22 Jul 82

["Mr Reagan's Logic Is the Logic of War" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- TASS political observer Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

The leaders of the present American administration can be charged on many counts, but not with the lack of logic in taking decisions designed to step up preparations for a world war. The latest evidence of this has been Mr. Reagan's unilateral refusal to resume the talks with the USSR and Britain on a full and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests.

According to an official White House spokesman, United States "security interests" demand that the administration should not conclude a comprehensive treaty on banning nuclear tests. Well-informed political observers explain what specific "interests" are involved in this case. The Pentagon and corporations engaged in military production are developing new types of nuclear weapons and are interested in testing their effectiveness.

The same applies to the negotiations on banning chemical weapons and on anti-satellite systems, broken off on the initiative of the United States. Heading for the large-scale preparation of chemical warfare and war in outer space, Mr. Reagan, naturally, is not interested in having this course questioned.

Just as logical -- if the logic of war is taken as point of departure -- has been the refusal of the American leadership to return to the conference table for a further discussion with Soviet representatives of such important issues as limitation of military activities in the Indian Ocean, and also restrictions in the sale and delivery of conventional arms. Evidently in these instances, too, Washington believes that there is no need to hold talks since the United States rather intends not to restrict but, on the contrary, to extend to the maximum its military activity.

It is true, pressure from the public of many countries, including the United States itself, compelled the President of the United States -- no matter how this contradicted his concepts -- to hold negotiations on three groups of questions: the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments. However, judging by Washington's specific deeds, it seeks to use these talks as a screen behind which a programme of building up the military arsenals of the United States and its closest allies, unprecedented for its scope, is being implemented.

It is only fair to acknowledge that the United States assumed the role of initiator of the arms race long before Mr. Reagan was inaugurated as United States President. By the beginning of the seventies the United States had initiated the development of 23 major systems of arms out of the 25 developed in the world. No sooner had the threat of the emergence of new and still more dangerous types of weapons arisen than the USSR proposed a mutual renunciation of their development and manufacture.

Unfortunately, all these proposals have invariably been rejected by the United States, naively believing that it would succeed in retaining the monopoly on the possession, at first of nuclear bombs, later of intercontinental strategic bombers, atomic submarines, multiple-charge warheads for missiles, etc.

Mr. Reagan now just as naively believes that he will continue the monopoly on neutron, laser and God knows what other ultra-sophisticated types of arms. Such calculations are obviously groundless: As it did in the past, the USSR will reply to the emergence of new generations of American weapons by appropriate steps to raise its own defence potential. The tilted balance will be restored.

Just as groundless are the calculations of the present head of the American administration to gain a victory over the socialist countries through a "lightning" first nuclear strike. Meanwhile, as Dmitriy Ustinov recently pointed out, the USSR, renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons, denies first use of nuclear weapons to all those who are making plans of nuclear attack, hoping for a victory in a nuclear war. The state of the military potentials and military-technical possibilities of the sides is such that the imperialist forces will not succeed in gaining military superiority, neither in the stage of preparations for nuclear war nor at the moment when they try to launch this war, the minister of defence of the USSR warned.

The Soviet Union does not want to fight either with the United States or anyone else. It is prepared and offers in public to halt the fatal arms race, to end the development of new types of weapons, to limit and restrict already-existing weapons to any extent acceptable to the other side. However, it must be clear to everyone: As long as beyond the Atlantic the tune will be set by those whose logic is based on the quest for fleeting military advantages, those who at the end of the 20th century think in categories of the remote past, the threat of annihilation will hang over all the peoples, including the American people.

VASILYEV IN 'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW' COLUMN

PM211421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 July 82 p 4

[Aleksey Vasilyev "International Review"]

[Text] The international situation today is formed of contradictory elements. Events have taken an extraordinarily dangerous turn in the Near East, primarily in Lebanon, whose soil is being trampled upon by the Israeli occupiers' boots. The senseless Iran-Iraq war has flared up again. U.S. imperialism is trying to establish its diktat in Central and South America.

At the same time, the course pursued by the USSR and all the fraternal socialist countries, a course of reason, of peace and of curbing the imperialist policy of arms race and aggression, is finding an increasing number of supporters in various parts of our world. Many prominent statesmen, public figures and mass media organs are continuing to comment on the Soviet peace initiatives, and primarily on the USSR's solemn renunciation of being the first to use nuclear weapons, since they consider the initiatives a major contribution to efforts to avert nuclear war.

"No" to Aggression!

World public attention remains riveted to L.I. Brezhnev's message to the U.S. President over the tragic events in Lebanon. Many people are noting that the USSR, true to its peace policy, is countering the adventurist and aggressive U.S. and Israeli course with a constructive and realistic policy and is firmly supporting the just cause of the Arab peoples struggling against aggression. The warning against the U.S. willingness to send contingents of U.S. forces to Lebanon has found broad support among those who value the cause of national liberation and the independence of peoples.

The tragic events in Lebanon are dragging on, leading to new casualties and destruction. There has been no blitzkrieg in the fifth Near East war launched by Tel Aviv. The invaders, armed with U.S. weapons, have blockaded west Beirut and surrounded 500,000 civilians and military formations of the PLO and the Lebanese national patriotic forces. Tens of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese have been killed or wounded. The aggressors are turning a prosperous land into graveyards and ruins, torturing and annihilating prisoners and civilians in concentration camps and destroying Beirut, one of the Near East's most beautiful cities, with bombs and shells. Even the bourgeois press is comparing their actions with the Nazi crimes at Oradour-sur-Glane and Lidice.

Despite the aggressor's evident superiroity, there has been no victory in 6 weeks of war. The courageous Palestinian and Lebanese fighters' spirit has not been broken. The Palestinian patriots have shown themselves to be a force providing real opposition to the aggressor. Israel has many hundreds of dead and wounded, and this war is becoming increasingly bloody for it.

During the fragile cease-fire agreements concluded and constantly violated by the Israelis, U.S. representative Habib, with an imperial proconsul's arrogance, has been trying via intermediaries to impose on the PLO (which "does not exist" for official Washington) surrender in terms tantamount, as the Palestinians justifiably suspect, to its military, political and physical destruction. The Palestinians' fair and moderate demands are rejected by the Israelis and Americans.

Events have left no doubt that the Israeli aggression is the progency of Camp David and the result of political collusion and joint strategic planning between Washington and Tel Aviv. In practice, the United States has been a coparticipant in the Israeli aggression. And there is nothing more hypocritical than the Americans' assertions that they want to "save" the Palestinians and "save" Lebanon.

"We are guided by purely humanitarian considerations," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger recently assured people.

"These reasons have prompted us to enter other wars in the past.... We intend to take the necessary preventive measures capable of preserving peace in this region, easing the situation and ridding the region"...of what, do you think? Well, of course, "of the possibility of Soviet aggression or incursion."

The million killed, blown up, tortured, burned with napalm, riddled by pellet bombs and asphyxiated with chemical agents during the U.S. aggression in Vietnam alone can no longer tell of those "humanitarian considerations" in whose name the United States has waged wars. But only the several million wounded and maimed, again in that country, could answer the "humanitarian" Weinberger in the way that he deserves. Allusions to the "Soviet threat" do not even need to be discussed, so ludicrous are they.

Weinberger is a slanderer, but lies in general have become an attribute of U.S. policy. It is a lie when it is asserted that Washington's plans envisage landing a few thousand U.S. soldiers just "for a few days" so as to "prevent the Israelis from causing carnage in west Beirut," as the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes (as though there has been no carnage so far!). But then it is added that the marines may be fired on by, well, "extremists" and "terrorists," of course, who for some reason do not want to end up in model, humanitarian U.S. concentration camps. And thus, "to defend" these marines, it will be necessary to send more marines, and tanks and guns.

"Pentagon experts have come to the conclusion," NEWSWEEK writes, "that the U.S. military presence in Lebanon would be such a tempting target for terrorists that ensuring their security would require at least a fully complemented armored division numbering 15,000 men and artillery."

It is clear that the United States would like to supplement the Israeli occupation of Lebanon with its own. The U.S. administration is eager to complete a "jubilee" -- its 200th military intervention in 100 years.

As is well known, the USSR has warned the United States that if this does in fact occur, the Soviet Union will form its policy to take account of this fact.

Attempts to impose U.S.-Israeli "protection" on Lebanon entail the gravest threat to that sovereign and independent state's future. Lebanese patriots are thus appealing for the unification of all forces to drive the aggressors out of the country that they so barbarously invaded. All peace-loving mankind supports the demand -- "Israeli aggressors, out of Lebanon!"

The Lebanese tragedy again demonstrates for all Arabs the fundamental incompatibility between their national interests and U.S. policy. In this connection, the statement by representatives of the communist and workers' parties of the Arab East, who recently held an emergency meeting, notes the "position of silence maintained on the tragic events in Lebanon by reactionary Arab regimes. Betraying the Arabs' national cause, they are refusing to utilize the resources at their disposal in the interests of the struggle being waged face to face against the enemy by the Palestinian resistance movement, the Lebanese national patriotic forces and Syria. This position is not a tactical blunder, but the natural outcome of pro-imperialist policy." Life shows that U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism are using this situation to settle scores with the Arab peoples one by one; and conversely, the Arab peoples who possess the necessary weapons to repulse the Israeli aggression could defend their righteous cause if they were united.

It is clear to anyone familiar with the Near East situation that the problem of the 4 million Palestinian people deprived of their homeland by the Zionists is not open to military solution. This basic problem can be resolved and peace can become a reality in the Near East only as a result of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab lands, the realization of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable rights to the point of their creation of their own state, and the provision of security for all the peoples of the region.

A Futureless Prospect

The present U.S. administration is trying to carry out a general imperialist counter-offensive against the developing countries and impose its diktat on them by means of force or the threat of force. For a certain time, Washington has preferred its allies or agents to be its cat's-paw, be it in the South Atlantic or, as now, in Lebanon.

What link would there seem to be between the war in Lebanon and the recent war in the South Atlantic? A direct one. And not just because Britain's aggression was a convenient cover, diverting public attention, for the beginning of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Could the U.S. administration not have helped London and Buenos Aires to resolve the dispute by means of a rational compromise? It could have, but it did not want to. Through Britain, it was trying to "teach" the Latin American countries a "lesson" and put them in their place in the imperialist world order which Washington is trying to restore. A more specific task had been posed — to test potential "Rapid Deployment Force" operations on the touchstone of the British expedition.

This week the British Government stated that it was freeing the remaining Argentine prisoners of war. In its opinion, the military conflict is over. Following this, President Reagan also lifted the economic sanctions against Argentina. Then Washington bowed and scraped to Latin America, stating that the lifting of sanctions was dictated by a desire "to restore normal and friendly relations" with Argentina as well as "to strengthen economic ties with its allies."

Well, in the military sense, Britain was superior to Argentina. It was a scrap between rivals in different weight divisions, countries with noncomparable military potentials. But has Britain resolved even one political or economic problem? By no means. Former British Prime Minister J. Callaghan has stated: "To the end of my days, I shall retain the thought that this war was unnecessary."

Argentina has not renounced its demands for a return of sovereignty over the islands. In a discussion with journalists the other day, Lt Gen C. Nicolaides, commander of the country's ground forces, again indicated Argentina's determination to strive for the return of the Malvinas (Falkland) archipelago, which it regards as an integral part of its territory. He noted that on this level, the Argentine Government intended to use all its available resources, paying special attention to diplomatic and political steps.

To protect the islands and their 1,800 population, London will have to maintain a garrison there of 3,000-5,000 servicemen and air force and naval bases and bear hundreds of millions of pounds of extra expenditures. Overall, Britain's economic and political position in Latin America has been weakened or undermined. For their support for its colonial war, London's West European allies are now demanding concessions from it on the Common Market agricultural and budget policy, fisheries and other questions. London will have to foot the bill.

Anti-American feelings have also intensified throughout Latin America. Although certain American commentators affirm from the words of White House spokesmen that involvement in the British adventure has not done the United States "such great" harm in Latin America, this looks like an attempt to pass off what is desired as reality. Many statesmen and public figures in various Latin American countries declare that, because of its overt support for the British aggressors, the United States cannot remain a member of the inter-American system, and Latin America should set up its own regional organization capable of defending its sovereignty.

The "big stick" is not a method of politics in our time. The use of military force to resolve disputed issues is, in the final analysis, a hopeless pursuit. Reason dictates that they be resolved by political means, through negotiation, with regard for the legitimate interests of all sides.

How It Turns Out

British pensioners and the unemployed, widows and young people starting out in life are already paying for the "victory" in the Falklands. Reduced appropriations for social needs and falling living standards for the population are phenomena common to all Western countries.

The astronomical sums being spent on arms are exacerbating the economic stagnation. Unprecedented growth in unemployment is a characteristic feature of the socioeconomic situation in capitalist countries. The FRG has the highest unemployment since 1950 -- 1.65 million people; Britain has a 50-year record -- more than 3 million; Canada also has the highest figure for 50 years -- 1.2 million Canadians are outside the gates of enterprises and establishments. I could continue this depressing list.

The Reagan administration has taken a new step with a view to carrying out antipopular conservative "reforms" in the United States aimed at liquidating a considerable number of the working people's social gains. In Baltimore a few days ago, the President put forward a "compromise" version of the so-called "new federalism" program. It is planned to curtail dozens of major social programs on which the well-being of millions of Americans depends.

The President first put forward this idea in general outline in his State of the Union Address in January of this year. He demanded a reduction in federal expenditures in the name of "balancing the budget" and combating inflation. To this end, the master of the White House proposed "freeing" the federal government from funding more than 50 social programs and transferring them to the jurisdiction of local organs of power.

The "new federalism" in fact proved to be an attempt by official Washington to strike a very palpable blow against the most important social gains which the American working people have achieved at the price of a long class struggle. It is understandable why this program created decided displeasure among very broad circles of the American population. The Baltimore SUN pointed out that the President's initiative "aroused indignation and opposition everywhere."

The administration was forced to agree to talks with the local authorities and to reach a "compromise," but the new formula retained the antipopular essence of the White House's first proposal. It is now planned to transfer social programs totaling $30.6 billion a year to the states' jurisdiction. This is in excess of their entire financial potential. The poorest sections of the population will suffer.

The world of capital is in the grip of economic, financial and social troubles. The military adventures of imperialism and its helpers and the arms race policy merely exacerbate and intensify these problems.

PIPELINE INDUSTRY UNFAZED BY U.S. SANCTIONS

Tadzhik SSR Sends Transformers

LD220026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] The employees of the transformer works in the town of Kurgan-Tyube in the Tadzhik SSR have dispatched a large consignment of transformers to the builders of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. The engineering workers have promised to fulfill ahead of schedule the year's task for the delivery of equipment to be used in the construction of this gas pipeline.

Deputy Gas Minister

LD211714 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1145 GMT on 21 July carries a 12-minute talk between Aleksandor Belotserkovets and Yuriy Petrovich Batalin, first deputy minister of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, on the Urengoy-West Europe gas pipeline. Batalin says that it is planned to complete work on the Urengoy-Novopskov section of the pepeline before winter, except for the northern shoulder. All work in the north should be finished by the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

Batalin traces the history of the pipeline deal and then goes on to express his confidence that the USSR's ability to manage without equipment from Western companies will make it obvious that President Reagan is unable to prevent the construction of the pipeline.

Batalin continues: "Nevertheless, it would not be true to say that the sanctions will not effect us at all. We, of course, assumed that the Western firms and Western countries would, in accordance with the contracts, deliver the various types of equipment on time which have been banned, including compressor station equipment." Batalin then praises the initiatives of various Soviet enterprises to overcome the equipment ban.

Batalin says that to date over 2,000 km of pipes have been received at the Urgenoy-Uzhgorod construction site. He says that 98 km of trenches have been dug, and that pipes have been insulated, laid and covered on 97 km. The work rate is not very high at the moment, with between 4 and 5 km being laid each day, but this will increase, he says. It is planned to relocate all service supplies on the southern, central and western shoulders by September, and on the northern shoulder by December.

Batalin says that work to construct underwater passages for the pipeline has started. In all, 765 underwater passages across large and small rivers are to be constructed. Forty compressor stations are to be built on the pipeline and a maximum of 120,000-130,000 people will be employed on the construction sites at peak times.

Moscow Papers' Reports

PM211137 [Editorial Report] Recent editions of Moscow central dailies have been giving front-page coverage to Soviet enterprise collectives' efforts to boost output to ensure the on-schedule completion of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline.

The 19 July PRAVDA introduces a series of correspondents' reports with the comment that "all those involved in building the pipeline are fully confident that it will be commissioned on schedule." The Riga diesel building plant has reportedly "already manufactured a large consignment of motors and many above-plan spare parts for gas-pumping units as part of its third quarter plan fulfillment." Armenian students in a Komsomol construction brigade have resolved "to complete the prescribed volume of construction and installation work at the Pomary compressor station ahead of schedule, by 20 August, and carry out additional work worth R75,000." Novyy port workers have unloaded "several" ships carrying large-diameter pipes from the FRG, and "200,000 tons of freight for the construction of the gas pipeline will be delivered via the northern sea route during the 1982 shipping season" — "just over twice as much as last year." Khabarovsk's Energomash plant has dispatched a "high-powered gas-pumping unit" for the pipeline and pledged to "sharply increase deliveries to Urengoy," PRAVDA reports.

IZVESTIYA on 19 July reports on the efforts of construction workers, machine builders, transport workers and designers to contribute to the pipeline project, noting that "work is progressing steadily along the entire 5,000 km route from Urengoy to the Carpathian region. The first 300 km of the export pipeline have been welded together. More than 1,000 km of sections of the future pipeline have been prepared at welding-assembly bases, from where they are being shipped around the clock by gigantic pipe carriers to be joined to the completed section. In the Urengoy tundra, the foothills of the Urals and the Carpathians and the autonomous republics of the Volga Region, the pipeline route is being cleared, trees felled and trenches dug and insulation and embedding of the finished pipeline started."

"The first 100 kilometers are ready to receive gas," IZVESTIYA reports.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 18 July reports that the Lvovpribor plant has begun preparations for the series production of automatic equipment to regulate temperature, pressure and gas flow in the pipeline and that Leningrad's Burevestnik association has completed designing "instruments and nonstandard equipment" for the pipeline which will go into series production "in the fourth quarter of this year rather than the beginning of next year, as had been planned."

The 15 July KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA reports that Donetsk's Yuzniigiprograz design institute, having established the feasibility of "redesigning a section of compressor stations to use Soviet instead of imported equipment," has decided "to provide new working documents in record time for the construction of the first six compressor stations for the gas pipeline, utilize sophisticated technical options and accelerate research work relating to the second branch [nitka] of the pipeline." Institute director N.G. Portyanko said that the documents for the first of the six stations will be handed to consumers on 26 July and that the rest will be ready "within the deadlines specified in the collective's pledges." "The Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline will be built on schedule," the paper concludes.

STRENGTH OF GAS PIPES INDUSTRY SUBSTANTIATED

PM211207 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 82 p 3

[Abridged reprint of S. Klepikov article from NOVOYE VREMYA No 29 under the rubric "Pertinent Remarks": "'Gas for Pipes': In Defiance of Sanctions"]

[Text] The White House "sanctions" imposed in December 1981 and supplemented on 18 June 1982 with new bans blocking deliveries to the USSR of any equipment for the extraction of oil and gas, even equipment manufactured by West European and Japanese firms under American licenses, have elicited a wide response in the West. Washington has mounted a propaganda campaign to justify its unpopular actions. Its purpose is to prove the economic inexpediency of Siberian gas supplies and the political validity of the "sanctions."

One of the campaign's chief instigators, Fred Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense for policy, is trying to convince the West Europeans that their share of the financial cost of constructing the Soviet export gas pipeline is too great. He proposes an alternative: to invest money in a trans-Alaskan gas pipeline or in the Norwegian gasfields in the North Sea, although neither option is considered economically justified even by American businessmen. According to the same Western estimates, foreign credits being attracted by the Soviet Union for the "gas for pipes" project amount to approximately $15 billion, whereas the trans-Alaskan gas pipeline will cost three times as much.

The transatlantic champions of "sanctions" misrepresent the matter still further when they question the USSR's ability to construct an export gas pipeline with its own resources. They spread fabrications about "the Russians' technical backwardness" and the "critical shortage" of production capacities in the metallurgical and metalworking sectors of industry.

What, then, is the actual potential of Soviet pipe and machine building, which are ensuring the current 5-year plan's energy program?

Two years ago, the Soviet Union produced more than 18 million tons of steel pipes. This was more than the United States, France, the FRG, Britain and Canada combined and exactly 1/2 of all pipe production in the capitalist world. Few people in the West have any idea of the scale of our construction of gas transport systems. During the period 1981-1985 alone, 50,000 km of main gas pipelines will be constructed in the country. Let us also cite these figures: The export gas pipeline will require more than 4 million tons of high-quality pipes. And Western pipe deliveries for the export gas pipeline? They will amount to only 12 percent of all the pipes being laid in main gas pipelines in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Here Soviet orders account for 2/3 of the output of the chief supplier -- the FRG pipe-rolling industry.

There is another important factor. No country in the world, still less under northern conditions, constructs main gas pipelines from large-diameter pipes designed to operate at such high pressure -- 75 atmospheres. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to construct five such main gas pipelines in the Soviet Union for domestic needs and one for export. Their total cost amounts to R25 billion and exceeds expenditures on our major projects such as constructing the Baykal-Amur main railroad, the Kama truck plant, the Volga motor vehicle plant and Atommash put together. World practice has never known such a scale and pace of the buildup of gas-pumping systems and their capacities.

Of course, construction on this scale demands not only a lot of metal but also new technical solutions. And in this respect, the Soviet gas program has no analogues abroad. In order to improve the efficiency of gas-pumping systems and reduce their cost, we are now going over to superhigh pressures in gas pipelines -- 100-120 atmospheres. To implement this program, we have begun the production of multiwall pipes of low-alloy metal instead of monolithic pipes. Experimental lots have already been manufactured at the Khartsyzsk plant and been tested successfully. The new pipes' high strength has been achieved; They are capable of withstanding superhigh stresses. The first stage of the multiwall pipe shop, with a capacity of 250,000 tons a year, has already been commissioned this year at the Vyksa metallurgical plant, and this shop's capacity will soon be increased to 1 million tons.

Why, then, did the Soviet Union need to enlist foreign credit and technology for this project?

The fact is that the "gas for pipes" barter deal is a model of the mutually beneficial Europe-wide division of labor. It enables the Soviet Union to make use of West European industry's under-utilized production capacities and enables the West European countries participating in the project to diversify their energy sources. In concluding this agreement, the Soviet Union also took account of the fact that it would promote the strengthening of the climate of confidence on the continent and would pave the way to expanding East-West business cooperation in other spheres. It is this and not Moscow's intention, as fabricated across the ocean, of making West Europe dependent on Soviet gas supplies that determines our attitude toward this major commerical deal between East and West. Projects of this type could long have been helping to resolve many general European economic problems had their implementation not been obstructed by artificial political obstacles.

After the collapse of Washington's attempts at the beginning of the sixties to thwart the construction of oil and gas pipelines in our country by banning the supply of pipes from the FRG, in a short time the Soviet Union created the capacities to manufacture large-diameter pipes. It has been patent nonsense to "punish Moscow" by imposing new bans on pipes. This, it seems, is why people across the ocean are now emphasizing the disruption of supplies of compressor stations and pipe-laying technology. And Washington is hoping that our plans will be worst hit by bans on the export of gas turbine drives for compressor stations. The majority of the West European firms are producing gas turbines under license from the U.S. firm General Electric, and the most important part of these, the rotor, is produced at its plants in the United States. It is the supply of these rotors to the Soviet Union that the White House banned on 29 December 1981.

The idea of "punishing" the Soviet Union by banning the export of gas pumping units apparently originated among the transoceanic hawks in connection with the fact that the socialist countries once bought such units from U.S., British and Italian firms for the Soyuz gas pipeline built at the end of the seventies by which Soviet gas is supplied to the European CEMA countries. The General Electric gas pumping units installed on this gas pipeline have a 10,000-kilowatt capacity. But the people over there did not take into account the fact that similar Soviet-made gas pumping units have been in production since 1970 and went into series production even before the purchase of the U.S. units. Insofar as the Urengoy-Uzhgorod main pipeline needs larger capacity gas pumping units, the Western press has written much since the White House's December "sanctions" on how the Russians, it is alleged, "are pleading for 25-megawatt gas turbines" because they cannot manufacture these turbines themselves.

But while placing orders abroad, the Soviet Union promptly took care to provide the gas industry with home-produced units of increased capacity. Whereas previously the only producer of such turbines in the USSR was the Leningrad V.I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod association, such giants as the Leningrad metallurgical plant are now switching to the series production of 25-megawatt gas pumping units.

In light of these facts, the vain attempts of the transoceanic propagandists and political hawks to prove that the White House's "sanctions" can, if not disrupt, then at least delay the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline seem naive, to say the least.

The recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on measures ensuring the installation of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline which envisages the commencement of gas exports from 1984 in accordance with the contracts concluded has a firm basis -- our own highly developed machine building.

FRENCH VOW TO HONOR PIPELINE CONTRACTS

LD220954 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Paris July 22 TASS -- "The government specifies that the contracts concluded by French companies as regards the building of the Urengoy pipeline are to be honored," the French Government said in an official communique today.

"Deliveries scheduled for 1982 are therefore to be carried out on time. The government cannot accept the unilateral measures taken by the United States on June 18. It makes a reminder that the opinion of its European Community partners is the same. Such illegal measures are doing commercial damage to European companies. They also prevent cooperation between the United States and their allies," the communique says.

SANCTIONS HURT WEST EUROPE'S ECONOMIC INTERESTS

PM211337 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer G. Dadyants: "Who Is a Rival and Who Is a Partner?"]

[Text] It is little more than a month since the seven leading capitalist countries' Versailles meeting, yet Western press organs are already writing about an "economic cold war" between Europe and America. Remember that an attempt was made in Versailles to iron out the contradictions existing in the capitalist world and try to reduce economic and currency policy to a common denominator. U.S. President R. Reagan even went on about "merging economic policies." In order to get the U.S. administration to intervene in currency market operations, assist the stabilization of the dollar rate and reduce high U.S. discount rates, West European countries and Japan made certain political concessions to Reagan, agreeing in particular to tighten credit terms for exports to the socialist countries. In response, the Americans agreed to stop trying to prevent the West European countries from implementing the "gas-pipes" contract with the Soviet Union.

However, right after the Versailles meeting, the United States went back on its pledges. Contrary to the agreement reached, unprecedented pressure continues to be placed on the allies in order to transfer the economic difficulties which the United States is experiencing onto their shoulders. The discount rate is not falling, and all attempts by West European countries to find a way out of the profound economic crisis are effectively coming to naught. Washington imposed limits on U.S. imports of West European steel, thus dealing a cruel blow to the EEC countries' steel industry. The "Ten's" Common Agricultural Policy is under attack from the White House. The press notes that the dispute over export credits and textile trade has not yet been settled. The new U.S. sanctions adopted after Versailles relating to the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline — the ban on West European firms' use of U.S. licenses when supplying equipment to the Soviet Union — was the last straw. It is clear, West Germany's FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes, that the Reagan administration is not only aiming for confrontation with the Russians, but also wants to establish control over the allies and force them into submission. Since the Versailles meeting, the paper notes, "U.S. policy has steered a course which indicates that the friendship and partnership (between West Europe and the United States — G. Dadyants) are over."

Addressing a French cabinet meeting on 22 June, President F. Mitterrand warned the United States against "pursuing an international policy which increasingly threatens to immerse Europe in an aggravated crisis." At the Brussels conference, the EEC countries unanimously opposed the U.S. economic policy.

Talking at a press conference about U.S. discriminatory measures against West Europe -- namely the limitation of steel imports, the attempts to undermine the "Ten's" agricultural exports and, finally, the prohibition of West European firms from selling to the USSR equipment produced on U.S. licenses -- F. Mitterrand called the U.S. action "coercive, insulting, unfair and dangerous."

It is no accident, of course, that the question of sanctions vis-a-vis the "gas-pipes" contract have come to the forefront of U.S.-West European economic contradictions. For the Reagan administration this is not just another anti-Soviet political act. Washington hypocritically argues that the construction of the gas pipeline will make West Europe "overly dependent" on Soviet energy sources. In fact, the White House is afraid that West Europe, with the help of Soviet gas, will acquire energy and, consequently, economic independence from U.S. oil corporations. Thus, Reagan's main task is not to "punish" the Soviet Union, but to tie his allies hand and foot and keep West Europe in the grasp of U.S. monopoly capital.

West Europe seems well aware of what Washington is up to, hence the West European leaders' sharp reaction to the U.S. measures. France stated that it would not support an economic war against the Soviet Union and that it considers itself bound by the final declaration of the Versailles meeting in connection with reducing credits granted to the USSR. "What must not happen (something we will not tolerate) after Versailles," FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt said, "is a trade war with the Soviet Union." French and FRG opposition to U.S. sanctions was echoed by Japan, which saw them as an infringement of its sovereignty. Even Reagan's loyalest ally, British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, condemned the U.S. actions aimed at blocking contracts for the supply of equipment for the pipeline. "I believe," M. Thatcher said addressing the House of Commons, "that...there is no sense in concluding contracts for obtaining materials, machinery and equipment from the United States, since it may simply revoke the contract at any moment." British Secretary of State for Trade Lord Cockfield described the U.S. reexport control provisions as measures detrimental to the country, and he cited a 1980 law on the protection of trade interests in defense of British companies affected by Reagan's "bans."

Notice that the Western firms hit by Reagan's "sanctions" include the British firm John Brown Engineering gas turbines, West Germany's AEG-Telefunken, Italy's Nuovo Pignone, France's Alsthom-Atlantique and many others. President Reagan's ambitions could cost West Europe many hundreds of millions of dollars in losses, not to mention the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs which, considering the current West European economic crisis, must be taken into account.

Thus, Reagan's measures, announced after Versailles, have affected his allies' short-term and long-term strategic economic interests. In fact, all this resembles not so much the "friendship and partnership" which the United States is hypocritically offering West Europe as a most blatant and unscrupulous struggle -- an attempt to put the opponent out of action, weaken him and deprive him of energy and, consequently, economic independence.

Of course, the U.S. "bans" will not prevent the pipeline from being constructed: If West European firms cannot supply the equipment for the gas pipeline, particularly the turbines and rotors, USSR labor collectives will do all they can to ensure the timely commissioning of the gas pipeline. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on measures envisaging the construction of the gas pipeline in accordance with previous decisions. Gas will be exported in accordance with the contracts concluded, that is, beginning in 1984. The fact that in these circumstances advantageous orders worth hundreds of millions of dollars will naturally be lost by West European firms, as they were by U.S. firms, is another matter.

The situation which has taken shape since the Versailles meeting convincingly demonstrates that there can be no "merging of economic policies" between the United States, West Europe and Japan. Interimperialist contradictions are being exacerbated rather than ironed out.

Western Europe must realize that U.S. financial and economic policy is causing substantial damage to the West European countries' economies. It is bound to see all the advantages of economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the European socialist countries. It is in the economic sphere that one discovers who is the rival and who is the partner.

UN GROUP DISCUSSES WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

PM200649 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch under the rubric "On a Topical Issue:" "Two Approaches"]

[Text] Geneva -- The general debate at a session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, at which urgent questions of the international economic situation and the development of cooperation among countries are being discussed, has entered its final stage.

The majority of the delegates who have spoken during the debate have emphasized their serious concern and alarm in connection with the sharp deterioration in the international situation. Many speakers rightly point out that the prospects for world economic development today depend more than ever on what real progress is made in realizing the United Nations' chief aim -- saving future generations from the horrors and calamities of war. It is obvious -- and Ye.N. Makeyev, head of the USSR delegation, emphasized this in his speech -- that the efforts to resolve the problems of the world economy, whose condition is continuing to deteriorate on the whole, are being substantially complicated as a result of the imperialist circles' incessant attempts to escalate the arms race and destabilize the political equilibrium. In this connection, he emphasized the importance of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and, in particular, the commitment adopted by the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Many delegates addressing the session point out that the economic crisis in capitalist countries, which is being used by monopolies to launch an offensive against the working people's social gains, is an important cause of the general worsening of the economic situation in the world. The developing countries' representatives note the need to revise world economic ties, which have shaped up in the West's favor, and to introduce a new international economic order as soon as possible.

The session has sharply criticized the U.S. attempts to put pressure on many developing countries pursuing an independent policy. It is to this end that the United States and its NATO allies are using "aid" and discriminatory measures in the trade sphere and resorting to economic aggression and blockade, boycott, economic sanctions and, recently, even strong-arm methods. Many delegates have pointed out that the U.S. desire to shift its own internal economic difficulties onto its partners' shoulders is one of the chief reasons for the deterioration in the sphere of world trade.

The Soviet Union is waging a resolute and consistent struggle to eliminate all forms of discrimination from the practice of economic ties among states. Our country consistently advocates the restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic and just basis. It is sufficient to recall the Soviet Union's constructive stand in support of the progressive provisions of un-adopted documents such as the charter of economic rights and states' responsibilities and the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order.

The ending of the arms race is of very great significance for improving the world economy. The implementation of effective measures for real disarmament, on which our country insists, would make it possible to release vast funds in order to resolve mankind's most urgent needs.

ARBATOV VIEWS U.S. AIMS IN PENTAGON 'DIRECTIVES'

LD211546 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1323 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jul (TASS) -- "A disposition [dispozitsiya] of total war against the USSR and its allies" -- this is how Academician Georgiy Arbatov describes the "Directives in the Defense Sphere for 1984-1988", prepared by the Pentagon.

The article by Academician Arbatov on this American document, published in the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA (23 July issue), was written at the request of the New York TIMES. However, Arbatov notes, "for reasons unknown to me, it was not published. Believing that the theme deserves attention, I passed this article on to the editorial desk of the journal NOVOYE VREMYA."

The academician points out that the directives, which have appeared against the backdrop of the political maneuvers of Washington, which has stated its agreement to talks with the USSR, "confirm not only the immutability of the cherished intentions of the administration, but also its resolution to continue the militaristic, shamelessly anti-Soviet course regardless of how it may contradict the reality of the contemporary world."

The scholar recalls that attempts to overcome the Soviet Union have been made on more than one occasion. All of these attempts have suffered complete failure. So what grounds are there for thinking that it will be possible to accomplish them now?

The author dwells upon the part of the "directives" in which the United States is set the task of bringing the USSR to ruin with the aid of the arms race, and of "taking care to ensure that earlier Soviet investments become obsolete." Such attempts, Arbatov notes, have similarly been undertaken more than once, but the Soviet Union, in replying to the challenge of the United States, has followed not American wishes, but the requirements of its own security in defense construction.

"Now, after the explanations which have been made in the directives, we will of course become more vigilant. We will try not to let the Pentagon bring us to ruin -- neither in the arms race nor in the talks about limiting them, where the proposals submitted by the United States no doubt pursue the same purpose: To make earlier Soviet investments "obsolete."

Arbatov writes: "The main conclusion to which I am led by the directives in the defense sphere consists in the following: The present American administration will be good and capable of good deeds to the same extent as it is not permitted to be bad (not only for the USSR, but also for America herself and for her allies), and as it is not permitted to be dangerous [sentence as received]. "Economic and political realities, the policy of other countries, the common sense of Americans, the aspiration of peoples for self-preservation and survival will not permit it."

I hope that these factors will suffice for the continuing political process to strengthen realistic principles, to bring American policy back to an understanding not only of existing contradictions, but also of very serious, vitally important interests, the interests of survival, which require not only talks, but also agreements, as well as a general improvement in relations between the two countries.

If, however, this does not take place, "then it will only remain to be hoped that a time will come when it will be possible to say: history did not begin with this administration, and it will not end with it."

REAGAN CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK SPEECH ATTACKED

LD220804 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0630 GMT 22 Jul 82

["On the Speech of R. Reagan" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jul (TASS) -- U.S. President R. Reagan has made another anti-Soviet and anticommunist speech in Washington. The anti-Sovietism and anticommunism of R. Reagan are, of course, nothing new. The U.S. President has made them the norm of his policy. And yet this speech is unprecedented in its rudeness and cynicism.

The pretext for the speech was the declaration of this week as the so-called "Captive Nations Week." It is not the first time that the United States has made an attempt at brazen interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries under this pretext. The authors of this provocative enterprise are not disturbed by the fact that such interference is in violation of all the norms of international conduct, including the principles of the Helsinki Final Act which, as is known, also bears the signature of the American President.

In his speech, President Reagan tries to pose as a "defender of freedom" against "communist totalitarianism." He tries to ascribe to the Soviet Union the intention of "suppressing human liberties." This is not the first time our country has come up against slander of the Soviet social system from its class enemies. But no one can deny the historic achievements of the Soviet Union, where for the first time in the world the working people have won true freedom, where there is no oppression based on class or nationality, no unemployment, no crises, where equal rights for all nationalities and ethnic groups are implemented in practice, where the doors to education and culture are open to all members of society. The Soviet people are in the vanguard of the forces of peace and social progress of mankind. Soviet people have the right to be proud of their historic revolutionary achievements and will not allow anyone to make a mockery of them. Why has Washington again resorted to absurd fabrications about the USSR? Apparently in order to heat up still further the atmosphere of psychological warfare and to extract further billions in appropriations for the arms race.

Attempts are made in so doing to attribute to us aspirations to "territorial pretensions," with the suggestion that this allegedly represents "the most serious threat" to peace. It is well known, however, that the Soviet Union has no territorial pretensions against any state on the planet. Washington is hereby declaring as the zone of the United States' "vital interests" virtually every region of the world and threatens to defend these interests by force of arms, not excluding nuclear arms.

The way that this has been and still is being done emerges from the American press itself, which reports that over the last 200 or so years the United States has committed 199 acts of armed aggression against other peoples. Mankind has a good memory. It recalls who it was who for many years waged war against the peoples of Indochina, shedding blood, searing with napalm and poisoning with toxic substances the peaceful land of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. And now it is the Government of the United States which, alongside the Israeli aggressor, bears the chief responsibility for the bloody misdeeds in Lebanon. The Tel Aviv armies destroying Palestinians and Lebanese are equipped with American arms. Zionists behaving like fascists whose cruelty can only be compared with the barbaric Hitlerite vandals are perpetrating their crimes with Washington's blessing, committing genocide on Arab land.

The fascist dictatorship in Chile, tens of thousands put to death in El Salvador and Guatemala, the preparation of a military incursion into Nicaragua, the blockade of Cuba, support of the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa, de facto participation with Britain in the recent war against Argentina -- is it not U.S. policy that is behind all this?

Among the enslaved peoples mentioned in the speech are the people of Afghanistan. This is but an attempt to distort the essence of the democratic revolution carried out by the Afghan people. Against these Afghan people an undeclared war is being waged, again inspired and organized by Washington and its participants from among the states bordering on the DRA. Calm would have prevailed in Afghanistan long ago if the external enemies of the Afghan people and their reactionary henchmen had stopped their attempts to defeat the Afghan revolution by force of arms.

American ruling circles are particularly enraged by the development of events in Poland. Yes indeed! How much effort was involved, how many millions of dollars were spent, to have the socialist order destroyed and capitalist ways restored in Poland. Everything was activated to this end: threats, pressure, economic sanctions, blackmail and psychological warfare. But all was in vain. The socialist forces in Poland are putting their own house in order, and however Washington may rant and rave, the Polish patriots will bring the process of normalization of the situation in the country to a successful conclusion and defend the achievements of socialism.

This is not the first time pygmies have tried to cast aspersions on the immortal name of V.I. Lenin. The latest such attempt is being made now. No one, however, is capable of refuting the indisputable historical fact that Lenin's ideas are triumphant. Lenin's great righteousness and the gigantic force of Leninist ideas have been confirmed by history itself. History developed, is developing and will continue to develop along the path pointed out by Marx and Lenin, in accordance with the patterns discovered by the theory of Marxism-Leninism. The imminent failure of this ideology is predicted in the speech without a shadow of embarassment. It is a legitimate question: Has Mr Reagan read even one line of the works of Marx and Lenin? To judge by all accounts, he clearly has not.

It is declared in just as categorical a fashion that communists are "a small group of professional revolutionaries" which "has not, as was promised, led to the establishment of a new classless society or the dictatorship of the proletariat."

There exists and is evolving in the world a community of socialist states in which communist parties rule. They comprise not "a small group of professional revolutionaries" but tens of millions of working people, the best representatives of the working class, the peasantry and intelligentsia. They, the communists, have not yet built the classless society, but they are going about creating it and will achieve it.

The imperialist chefs pathologically hate this society. Their ideal is a society in which a handful of multimillionaires and millionaires dictate their will to millions of working people; a society in which the arbitrariness of "free" enterprise reigns; where the tune of public life is called by the military-industrial complex, where militarism and racism flourish as well as corruption and crime, drug addiction and pornography; where the CIA stands above the law; where the pursuit of dissenters is the law. All this is an evil parody of "what is beautiful in the human soul" about which the President declaimed so much in his speech. Now Washington is prepared to spend not hundreds of billions but trillions of dollars to preserve this society by the force of arms, to impose its antihuman principles on the world.

Malicious fabrications against the socialist countries were again found necessary, not simply to slander the new society, the force of whose example is so feared by imperialist reaction, but to give grounds for attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries. The speech contains an open call to "undermine" socialism in the USSR and the other socialist countries. To these ends, in Washington's opinion, all means are good. Reliance is placed on ideological diversions by the notorious Voice of America, radio diversionaries and spies of the radio stations Liberty and Free Europe, where criminals and the lowest of the low among traitors to their peoples have established themselves.

And although these CIA centers have been modernized and given first-class equipment in recent years, they are again being given many tens and hundreds of millions of dollars in order to increase, to step up to the limit, their dirty work of spreading enmity and hatred between peoples.

To kindle and inflame the "cold war" against the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, defame Marxism-Leninism and scientific communism -- such is the essence of the hysterical speech by the head of the White House. It is not by chance that the REUTER agency, in a commentary on this speech, remarked: The U.S. President "has returned anew to the sharpest anticommunist rhetoric of the past."

It is desired to mask this rhetoric of the worst times of the "cold war" with one bombastic phrase: "We have at our disposal the force of truth." Washington has no such force. Truth, too, is against ruling Washington. Distortion of reality and of historical truth to please the most reactionary forces of imperialism, and the use of lies and slander -- this is a sign of weakness, not of strength. This is how the matter stands on this occasion, too.

KIEV DENOUNCES CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK 'PLOT'

LD220924 Kiev in English to North America 2330 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Unattributed "talk" entitled: "Week of Provocation Against Nations"]

[Text] In July 1959, during the height of the notorious cold war, the U.S. Congress adopted bill No 8690 on holding the so-called Week of Oppressed Nations. This bill became one of the subversive means for the imperialist cold war arsenal in the fight against socialism.

In essence the text of this anti-Soviet plot was a model of demogogy of the militant anticommunism. It affirms an alleged enslavement of a notable part of the world population by communism. It is about its allegedly imperialist and aggressive policy, which, so to say, threatens the security of the United States. According to this bill, the American President has granted special jurisdiction to proclaim, every year, the third week of July as Week of Oppressed Nations and appeal to the population of the country to mark this week with corresponding ceremonies and acts.

And what nations has the U.S. Congress announced as being oppressed? The list of the so-called oppressed nations in bill No 8690 includes all those European and Asian countries, the people of which have once and for all broken away from their capitalist past and firmly stepped upon a path of socialist development. Of provocative character is the listing in the adopted anti-Soviet plot by the U.S. Congress of the following USSR republics: Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkestan -- i.e., Uzbek, Turkmen, Tadzhik, Kirgiz and Kazakh SSR's. It should be indicated that in its election campaign 2 years ago the U.S. Republican Party announced complete support to the week of oppressed nations and the present White House administration as fanning up a most obnoxious anti-Soviet hysteria.

Emigre anti-Soviet elements, among them the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, are the most active within the framework of this so-called week. Forming a bloc with the American ultras, they organize anti-Soviet manifestations and speeches by the cold war supporters. How can the week be viewed in connection with the agreements and treaties which exist between the Soviet Union and the United States?

This anti-Soviet plot pays no respect whatsoever to the generally accepted principles of international law and is the most flagrant violation of agreements and treaties among the USSR and the United States. Back in 1933, during the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the leadership of the United States pledged not to interfere in the domestic affairs of our country as well as other actions directed at instigating or supporting any type of agitation or propaganda aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Soviet Union. The United States also promised to ban the activities of any organization or group which tries to wage such agitation or propaganda. The holding of such so-called weeks approved by the U.S. Congress and the actions of counterrevolutionary emigre groupings in the United States are a vivid example of negligence of this agreement.

The United States is also violating the Final Act of the all-European conference signed in Helsinki. The countries participating in this conference adopted a solemn pledge to withhold from any type of interference — direct or indirect, individual or collective -- into the domestic or foreign affairs which are part of the internal jurisdiction of other participant countries, regardless of their mutual relations.

The holding of these so-called Weeks of Oppressed Nations also contradicts the UN Charter. In our time it is very important that countries, state figures and the public understand the demands which result from the present tense international situation and act correspondingly. And any setbacks of the cold war as, for instance, the notorious Week of Oppressed Nations, would be helpless in stopping the course of peace and progress on earth.

VOA INCREASES BROADCASTS TO MUSLIM COUNTRIES

LD201714 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] The United States International Communication Agency has announced its decision to sharply increase the number of programs of the main American mouthpiece of foreign political propaganda, the Voice of America, for Afghanistan. This decision tallies fully with the White House's decision to raise the efficiency of its propaganda abroad and to step up the war of ideas against the countries with a regime which do not suit Washington. At the same time, the amount of broadcasting time for a number of the developing countries, in particular the Muslim countries, will be also increased. The House of Representatives of the United States Congress has adopted a draft law on earmarking additional allocations for expanding the programs of the Voice of America for the Muslim world. The author of the draft law, Congressman Evans, has declared that this measure envisages an additional 6 hours of broadcasts daily in the seven languages of the Islamic states. With this aim in view, the work for modernizing the old radio centers and for the construction of new radio centers is in full swing, in particular in the Philippines and in Sri Lanka. With the help of powerful electronic devices, they will also jam broadcasts from several Asian countries which do not suit the United States.

The propagandistical (?farce) is conducted along other channels as well. This May alone, the International Communication Agency prepared and circulated around the U.S. embassies in Muslim countries over 200 articles clarifying Washington's policy in the Middle East and intended to be published in the local press. The United States Central Intelligence Agency is also acting in Asia, using the unseemly devices and methods of psychological warfare, spending a third of its annual budget for conducting subversive propagandistic actions abroad. The Central Intelligence Agency, in particular avails of its own short wave transmitters in the Middle East and in southwest Asia. The espionage agency is widely using the services of the American journalists accredited in this region, employees of the International Communication Agency, of maintenance personnel servicing over 50 short wave transmitters of the Voice of America in the Persian Gulf zone alone. These hundreds and hundreds of people deal directly with (?ensuring) the United States' ideological expansion on the Asian Continent. It is worth mentioning for the sake of comparison, that 5 years ago there were only 13 correspondents accredited in the United States itself from all the Arab countries taken together.

Other Western propagandistic organs are acting in unison with the American propagandistic machine. The interpretation by the biggest Western agencies of the problems of the Asian developing countries, (?in) particular the Middle East countries, is marked by preconceptions, to say nothing of their neo-colonialist direction. It is not coincidental that the Tehran newspaper SOBH-E AZADEGAN', having analyzed the activities of the bureau of the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY in Iran, came to the conclusion that out of 210 reports sent by the agency in June, 50 percent completely distorted the picture of the events taking place in that country. The remaining reports contained attacks against the Palestine Liberation Organization, while Israel, which is committing atrocities on Lebanese land, is presented as a fighter against terrorism. All this is intended to intensify and supplement the efficiency of imperialism's military and economic measures aimed at suppressing the national liberation movements in the Asian countries and preserving the neo-colonialist exploitation of the Asian peoples.

GERASIMOV VIEWS U.S.-S. KOREAN RELATIONS

LD201558 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Jul 82

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Wherever you look on the map, American foreign policy is a source of tension. Let us take note of a loyal American ally in Asia, South Korea.

[Unidentified correspondent] These pictures were taken in August 1980 in South Korea, another flashpoint on our planet where blood is being shed, where hundreds of patriots are thrown behind bars and the newspapers are full of photographs of people objectionable to the regime, and money is demanded for their release.

In October 1980 the military dictatorship carried out a so-called popular referendum on the constitution, as a result of which the president and his clique were granted unlimited power. This is the strongman who proclaimed himself president, Chon Tu-hwan. He fully deserved to inherit from Pak Chong-hee the mantle of tyrant, covered with the blood of thousands of patriots and lined with the American Stars and Stripes. He is personally responsible for the lives of many hundreds of inhabitants of Kwangju city, where in May 1980 there was a popular uprising against the junta. He drowned Kwangju in blood and started a large-scale purge of South Korean society. The dictator's broom fell over the army and the state machinery. Military field courts and reeducation camps started operating. University professors, journalists and all political figures with the slightest influence were thrown behind bars.

The United States welcomed the restoration of order, the American ABC television company stated at the time. Yes, the new Seoul dictator did impose order. The United States long ago made South Korea its stronghold, installed in power a regime that has clearly rejected the interests of the peoples of the entire region in favor of the interests of U.S. national security, which seems to stretch throughout all Southeast Asia. Supposedly for the protection of these interests, there are 40,000 American soldiers there. The country is literally filled with the most modern American weapons, and little wonder that Washington will use any means to preserve its influence here. Direct responsibility for the murder of South Korean citizens is borne by the most highly placed U.S. general in South Korea, John Wickham, a U.S. newspaper wrote 2 years ago. Washington tried to justify its complicity in the repression of public actions by citing some mythical threat from the North. Well, that is an old song. In fact, the United States wants to continue to press under its iron heel a country that has been arbitrarily included in its sphere of vital interests. It is precisely those interests that are served faithfully by the executioner in the president's mantle, Chon Tu-hwan.

History repeats itself. Washington is again backing a dictatorship and putting American handcuffs on a country that has risen against the tyrant. History also teaches that neither financial support nor foreign bayonets behind which dictators hide will save those who wage war against their own people.

BEIJING PROMOTES CONFLICT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

PM220901 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Jul 82 p 3

[V. Pritula commentary: "Who Is Fueling Tension?"

[Text] Alarming news is coming in from Vietnam's northern borders. As VNA has reported, in the last few days large groups of armed Chinese soldiers have made repeated incursions into the territory of Cao Bang, (Khatuen) and Quang Ninh Provinces. They have been mining roads, destroying houses and looting the property of the local inhabitants. Chinese agents have been dispatched to Vietnamese territory in groups or individually. Aside from gathering intelligence data and carrying out acts of sabotage and terrorism, they have been seeking to put together a pro-Beijing underground in the SRV's northern provinces.

China is as yet unable to forgive the Vietnamese people for their resolve to pursue an independent course, to strengthen the ties of friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and to be faithful to their international duty and to solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. Judging by everything, Beijing is still clinging to the wild idea of "teaching" Vietnam "yet another lesson" and repeating a military adventure like the invasion of February, 1979. At that time, the people of Vietnam delivered a resolute rebuff to the aggressor, and are ready to do so again.

But the Vietnamese people, who are engaged in creative labor to establish a socialist industry, need peace.

The countries of Indochina have repeatedly come forward with peace initiatives and have offered Beijing a constructive dialogue aimed at settling disputes and normalizing relations. However, the Chinese leaders prefer to follow the course of confrontation, involving on this dangerous path the member countries of ASEAN. In addition to the campaign of border provocations and subversive activity inside the SRV, Beijing is seeking to slander in the international arena Vietnam's international mission with regard to Kampuchea. To this end, a noisy propaganda campaign is being inflated around the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is nothing but a revamped Pol Pot regime, which was guilty of the death of 3 million Kampucheans. Today efforts are being made to utilize this rabble remnant against People's Kampuchea to kindle a new conflict in Southeast Asia.

The new peace initiatives advanced at a conference of the foreign ministers of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea in Ho Chi Minh City sounded a sharp contrast to the inflammatory statements of the pro-Beijing puppets of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Proof of the good will of the Indochina countries has been the decision taken by Kampuchea and Vietnam concerning the withdrawal of a certain part of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea's territory during the present month. It reaffirms the irreversibility of the historic changes in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, testifies to the strengthening of the people's power in that country and repudiates the false inventions of Beijing propaganda concerning Vietnam's predatory plans in Indochina. SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach emphasized at the conclusion of the Ho Chi Minh conference that this step must meet with a positive response from the Thai side and serve the interests of ensuring the security on the Kampuchea-Thailand border, the interests of peace and stability in the region.

Stable peace in Southeast Asia is attainable only on the basis of the peaceful settlement of existing problems, on the basis of equitable cooperation among all states in the region.

REACTION TO SEJM SESSION, NEW APPOINTMENTS

Sejm Session Reported

LD212110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has been held in Warsaw. Our correspondent Viktor Olenichev is at the microphone:

The Sejm met on the eve of Poland's national day. The meeting of the supreme organ of state authority was devoted to the results of the past 38 years and the prospects for the future.

Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, stated in his speech that the results of the period that has elapsed confirms the correctness of the path that has been chosen. The country obtained fair borders, the security of which is guaranteed by the alliance with the USSR. The difficulties being experienced at present in Poland cannot overshadow these substantial achievements, which are evident to all and sundry.

General Jaruzelski emphasized that the government is undertaking energetic measures to get the country as quickly as possible out of its crisis. The measures are directed at rectifying the functioning of the economy and improving the work of the administrative apparatus.

Poland will not depart from its socialist path, whatever the endeavors of its enemies inside the country and abroad, deputies stated. The Sejm deputies called for the unification of the forces of society for the highest goal, the future of People's Poland.

Government Appointments

LD212150 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw July 21 TASS -- A session of the Polish Sejm has been held here today. The deputies heard a report by first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski on the basic measures of the government outlined for the second half of the current year.

The Sejm has made certain changes in the government. Z. Komender has been appointed deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; S. Olszowski -- foreign minister; Z. Lakomiec -- minister of home trade and services.

Gromyko Congratulates Olszowski

LD211752 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- The USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko congratulated Stefan Olszowski on his appointment as foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic.

"I wish you successes in your activity on this responsible post in the interests of developing and deepening the relations of close friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries, in the interests of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, of strengthening peace and security in Europe and in the whole world," the telegram says.

MESSAGES, ACTIVITIES MARKING POLISH NATIONAL DAY

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Telegram

LD211446 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov have sent Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, leaders of the Polish People's Republic, a telegram of greetings on the national holiday, Polish National Day. The telegram says:

The Polish people, who 38 years ago chose the path of socialism, have, under the guidance of the vanguard of the working class, the Polish Workers' Party -- later the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] -- achieved weighty successes in the years of people's power. It is socialism that has brought Poland genuine independence and a firm guarantee of inviolability of its borders, and that has created favorable conditions for social, economic and cultural progress and created high international prestige.

Close friendship, cooperation on equal terms and comradely mutual aid of the Soviet and Polish peoples, based on the principles of socialst internationalism, are important factors that have ensured Poland's development, the telegram notes. This friendship was sealed by the jointly spilled blood in the struggle against fascism, and has been enriched as a result of the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic and in the course of all-round close cooperation of our two peoples.

The visit of a Polish party and state delegation to the Soviet Union in March and the implementation of the agreements achieved during the visit are of great importance.

The Soviet people, Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov stress, approve and support the efforts of the PZPR and the republic's government to strengthen the fighting capacity [boye-sposobnost] and the role as vanguard of the party of the working class on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, to mobilize party members and all supporters of socialism in Poland for the final crushing of counterrevolution and for the defense of people's power and the socialist gains of the Polish working people, and they resolutely condemn the crude interference of the United States and other NATO countries in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state. There can be no doubt that all the plans of internal counterrevolution and the imperialist forces to undermine the foundations of socialism in Poland and weaken the unity and cohesion of the socialist community are doomed to inevitable failure.

The Soviet leaders wished the Polish Communists and all Polish working people success in normalizing social and economic life and in strengthening the position of socialism in the country.

More on Telegram

LD211626 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 21 Jul 82

["Telegram of Soviet Leaders to Polish Leaders" -- TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow July 21 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov have congratulated Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski on the occasion of a national holiday, Poland's Rebirth Day.

"In conditions of the present-day aggravation of the international situation," the telegram to the Polish leaders points out, "relations of alliance between the USSR and Poland and between all the countries of the socialist community constitute an important factor of peace, stability, inviolability of borders and the post-war setup in Europe.

"The Polish Communists and the working people of People's Poland are meeting their holiday, National Day, in a complex socio-political and economic situation. The forces of counterrevolution, encouraged and supported by imperialist centres, have encroached upon the socialist gains of the working people and upon the leading role of the PUWP in building socialism and put into jeopardy the foundations of Polish socialist state.

"The Soviet people approve and support the efforts made by the PUWP and the government of Poland to enhance the combative character and vanguard role of the working-class party on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and to mobilize the party members and all the champions of socialism in Poland to the ultimate rout of counterrevolution and the defence of the people's form of government and the socialist gains of the Polish working people, and strongly denounce the gross intervention of the U.S. and other NATO countries in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state."

"There can be no doubt that all the designs of domestic counterrevolution and the imperialist forces for subverting the foundations of socialism in Poland and impairing the unity and cohesion of the socialist community are bound to fail. The Polish People's Republic as a participant of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance can firmly count on the complete support and assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

"On the day of the 38th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, we, expressing the sentiments of all the Soviet people, wish you, dear comrades, and also the Polish Communists and all the Polish working people success in normalizing public and economic life, and in strengthening the positions of socialism in the country," Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov say in conclusion.

Romanik at Moscow Soiree

LD211042 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] A meeting was held in Moscow to mark the 38th anniversary of Poland's revival. The national day is observed tomorrow. The head of the Polish delegation Jerzy Romanik, a member of the Politburo of the United Workers' Party, expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet people on behalf of his compatriots for the salvation of Poland from Hitler's genocide. He said that no one will undermine the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union which guarantees Poland's independence and strength.

More on Soiree

LD211154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The 38th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Republic is being celebrated in the Soviet Union. A soiree attended by representatives of the citizens of Moscow was held yesterday evening in the House of Culture and Technology. It was organized by the Moscow Gorkom, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the central board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society. In the presidium of the soiree there were Bally Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Kazimeras Matskyavichyus, secretary of the AUCCTU, representatives of party and social organizations, of soviets of deputies and of the armed forces and war veterans.

A delegation of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society led by Jerzy Romanik, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and worker at the Siemianovice mine, was present.

PRAVDA ON POLISH PAPER'S WARNINGS TO WEST

PM211507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Article in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI"]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jul -- All the West's anti-Polish intrigues are doomed.

Imperialist circles will not succeed in destroying the Polish state since it occupies a firm place in the fraternal family of socialist community countries, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes today.

Some Western states, the paper notes, want to see a state of constant tension in Poland and a smoldering fire of conflict. They hope this will enable them to exacerbate the situation in other socialist countries and weaken their unity and cohesion.

In Poland, the paper points out, there are still people participating in the West's political game against Poland and hoping that the socialist system will be overthrown. They attempt to use any pretext for antistate actions.

The imperialist states, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out, will not accept the fact that the domestic political situation in Poland in gradually stabilizing. They are instituting all manner of economic sanctions against Poland and some are even contemplating the possibility of resolving the "Polish problem" by force. This does not surprise us. Nor are we surprised by the fact that Western subversive centers have long been waging an ideological war against the socialist countries. But today these perfidious plans are unrealizable.

The months which have elapsed since martial law was declared have shown that the Polish people support the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation aimed at stabilizing the situation in the country and bringing it out of the crisis.

But the opponents of socialism must not regard the relaxation of the strict martial law measures as weakness on the part of the socialist authorities. The Polish Government has the strength to curb those who would generate chaos. There will be no conciliation, no concessions on this point. Those who violate order must remember that they will be answerable to the law, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSOI stresses.

PRAVDA REPORTS TYAZHELNIKOV-JARUZELSKI MEETING

PM211459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 82 P 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Contacts"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, visited Poland from 12-17 July in accordance with the plan for CPSU-PZPR interparty cooperation.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the PZPR Central Committee Ideological-Educational Work, Press, Radio and Television and Information Sections, the Katowice, Gdansk and Olsztyn PZPR Voivodship Committees, the TRYBUNA LUDU editorial office and the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

The delegation was received by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

TASS CITES SCHMIDT CRITICISM OF U.S. POLICY

LD211146 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn July 21 TASS -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany criticised the way the present American administration threats its European allies. Speaking in an interview with West German television, he said the United States should discipline itself to listen to and consider the concerns of its European partners in world affairs as well as global economics and the pipeline project. He said that an attempt is being made in Washington to extend American sovereignty to cover firms in England, France, Italy and West Germany. "That is something we cannot accept in Europe," he said. On the eve of his departure for the United States on a private visit, the chancellor stressed that he was going to Washington to discuss the "generally damaged relations" between America and Western Europe.

TASS CITES CHEYSSON ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD220842 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Paris July 22 TASS -- "The gap between the United States and Western Europe is getting wider, we do not understand each other any longer. The Americans display total indifference to our problems," Claude Cheysson, French external relations minister, said in an interview with the French television show Antenne-2.

"We have long been telling the United States: 'Your bank rates are too high, as a result, it is impossible for us to make the necessary investments here, which are essential for reducing unemployment'," he said.

"Suddenly the Americans discovered," he went on, "that in the long existing rules of the European Economic Community there are provisions which may be criticised from the standpoint of their laws. As a result, they are going to impose on us 10, 20 and, as regards steel, 30 percent increases of their customs duties. Then they discover that some of our factories signed licence contracts with their factories and decide to impose on us now restrictions concerning the use of their licences." "When I say 'us', Claude Cheysson explained, "I meant not only the French but also the Germans, British and Italians."

Answering a question on the situation in Lebanon, the French external relations minister said, in particular, "It is necessary to defend Lebanon. Above all it is necessary to save Beirut from the horrible danger hanging over it. A political prospect should be defined and a future outlined for the Palestinians."

Speaking about problems involved in the Middle East settlement, Claude Cheysson said that "neither the United States nor Israel wants to take into consideration political realities associated with the Palestinian problem."

ITALY'S COLOMBO ON U.S. 'UNILATERAL TENDENCIES'

LD211944 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Rome July 21 TASS -- Italy's Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo on the eve of negotiations with the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, told Italian newsmen on Tuesday: The dialogue with the USA must be pursued on the basis of equality since Europe cannot agree to solutions which do not take into account the interests of the Europeans.

Colombo pointed out that the U.S. administration's decisions regarding an embargo on shipments of equipment for the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline and regarding the introduction of customs tariffs on imports of West European steel testify to the development of "unilateral tendencies."

It is necessary, he said, to adopt a resolute stand immediately.

USSR SUPPORTS CYPRUS AGAINST IMPERIALIST PRESSURE

LD220824 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jul (TASS) -- Now that the United States-backed Israeli aggression in Lebanon has made the situation in the Middle East explosive once again, the significance of Cyprus, this convenient strategic place d'armes close to that region, has still further increased in the Pentagon's plans, the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA says today in a rubric "International Week of Solidarity With Cyprus."

Of course, it is not easy for Cyprus to resist the powerful pressure from the imperialist forces. But the island is surrounded not only by enemies. Its people in their struggle for freedom and independence have always relied on support from their friends, first and foremost, the socialist countries, the Soviet Union. The USSR, which was one of the first countries to recognize the young republic, firmly and consistently comes out in favour of the maintenance of the sovereign rights and the territorial integrity of Cyprus. The Soviet Union's specific and realistic proposals, aimed at a settlement of the conflict within United Nation frameworks, enlisted the full approval by the Government of Cyprus and the broadest sections of the public of the island. This support today too helps the Cyprus people to continue the just struggle for genuine independence and the unity of their country, for making it an island of peace, the newspaper says.

NONALIGNED BUREAU MEETING IN NICOSIA REPORTED

LD161344 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Nicosia July 16 TASS -- The Coordination Bureau of the Non-Alignment opened an extraordinary session to discuss the situation in Lebanon on Thursday. The meeting, held in the capital of Cyprus, was attended by some 60 delegations in an attempt to work out decisions and measures to curb the Israeli aggressors and deliver assistance and support to the fighting Palestinian people and Lebanon.

The Coordination Bureau meeting was opened by the foreign minister of Cuba, the country now chairing the Non-Aligned Movement. Speakers at the opening session wished the bureau success in elaborating measures to solve the tragic problem of Lebanon caused by the continuing Israeli aggression. The meeting heard messages from the U.N. secretary general, the president of the U.N. Security Council, and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis was elected chairman of the Coordination Bureau session. Last night the bureau started its closed-door plenary meetings to continue till Jul 17.

BRIEFS

BELGIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION -- Moscow July 21 TASS -- Frans Taelamans, the ambassador of Belgium in the Soviet Union, held a reception today on the occasion of a national holiday. Among those present at the reception were Bally Yazkuliyev, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Anatoliy Kovalev, deputy foreign minister of the USSR; and other officials. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 21 Jul 82 LD]

CONSULTATIONS WITH FRENCH ON MIDEAST 20-21 JULY

LD211512 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- On July 20-21 Soviet-French consultations on the situation in the Middle East, especially in Lebanon, were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry. French Ambassador to the USSR Claude Arnaud and Director of Department of the French Foreign Ministry Serge Boidevaix, who represent the French side at this consultations, were received by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalev.

The consultations proceeded in a business-like atmosphere.

CONTINUED FIGHTING IN IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

INA, Tehran Radio Cited

LD211118 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad July 21 TASS -- Heavy losses in manpower were inflicted on the Iranian-Iraqi front during the past 24 hours, the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY INA reports. Altogether 15 tanks, 6 armoured vehicles and other combat machinery have been destroyed. The Iraqi Airforce raided enemy naval facilities on the Hormuz island in the northern part of the Persian Gulf. Today the Iraqi air defense forces shot down one of the two Iranian fighter bombers which tried to approach Baghdad.

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz has said at a press conference here that between July 13 and 20 up to 10,000 Iranian officers and men were killed and 817 taken prisoner. As many as 200 Iranian tanks, 60 personnel carriers and three aircraft were destroyed.

According to T. 'Aziz, Iraq was prepared to hold talks on the termination of hostilities and only demanded that Iran respect Iraqi sovereignty.

Tehran July 21 TASS -- According to Radio Tehran, yesterday about 200 Iraqis were killed or wounded as two Iraqi counterattacks were repulsed, and 28 tanks were seized as trophies. The newspaper ETTELA'AT points out that major military operations took place near the border point of Kushk 60 kilometres to the north of Basra.

Iranian troops and "Guards of Islamic Revolution" on Iraqi territory continued operations to clear the terrain of mines and suppress individual pockets of resistance.

15 July Report

PM211157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 82 p 5

[Tass reports under the general heading: "Fighting Continues"]

[Text] Tehran, 15 Jul — The paper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI reports that Iranian forces, having crossed the Iraqi border, have fought their way to within about 7 km of the port of Al-Basrah, on the far bank of the Shatt al-Arab. A Tehran radio broadcast notes that during the offensive, around 400 Iraqi soldiers have been taken prisoner and 4 Iraqi warplanes shot down. Having consolidated their positions, the Iranians are developing the offensive in other directions. There is also fighting 60 km north of Al-Basrah.

Baghdad, 15 Jul — The Iraqi Armed Forces have mounted a counteroffensive against the Iranian Army, Iraqi Defense Minister A. Khayrallah said in an interview for INA. The enemy has sustained heavy losses in battles east of Al Basrah.

Iraqi aircraft have hit oil-loading installations on the Iranian island of Khark in the Persian Gulf and also a number of other targets in Iran.

New York, 15 Jul -- UN Security Council Chairman N. Sinclair (Guyana) has arranged for urgent consultations today among the council members in connection with the exacerbation of the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

As has been reported, the Security Council had earlier adopted a resolution calling on both sides to stop fighting and pull back to internationally recognized frontiers, but Iran refused to implement it.

Paris, 15 Jul -- "The continuation of the costly war with its high death toll is causing damage to Iran and Iraq," the paper L'HUMANITE writes today. "The war is increasing tension in the Near East, which is particularly tragic at a time when the Israeli military has invaded Lebanon for the purpose of destroying the PLO and the Lebanese national patriotic forces."

16 July

PM211159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "On the Iran-Iraq Conflict"]

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul -- An Iraqi military high command communique broadcast by INA said that Iranian forces which had crossed the state border and advanced in three directions into Iraqi territory have been either destroyed or pushed back as a result of a counter-attack by Iraqi Armed Forces. In 3 days of fighting the Iranians lost around 4,700 men, at least 96 tanks, 36 armored transporters and other equipment.

Tehran, 16 Jul -- The joint staff of the Iranian Armed Forces and the "Islamic Revolution Guards" corps notes in a communique from the front that the Iraqis' attempts to mount a counteroffensive were thwarted and Iranian forces are consolidating their positions, having advanced 20 km into Iraq. Moreover, the enemy suffered heavy losses in terms of men and equipment and a initial group of 600 prisoners has been brought back. The fortified point of (Zehd) has been occupied.

New York, 16 Jul -- During unofficial consultations, members of the UN Security Council examined the development of events in relations between Iran and Iraq and expressed concern in connection with the exacerbation of the situation and the fact that the UN Security Council resolution calling for an end to the conflict between the two countries had not yet been implemented. The resolution, adopted on 12 July, calls for an immediate halt to all military operations and the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized frontiers.

Comparison of PRAVDA, TASS Reportage

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 July on page 5 publishes a TASS roundup under the general heading "Hostilities Resume". This roundup has been compared with the TASS report published on the 14 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page H 1 under the headline "Developments in Iran-Iraq Fighting Reported" and the following additions in the PRAVDA version have been noted:

PRAVDA carries the following additional paragraph after paragraph one:

"At the same time a spokesman for the Iranian military command reported that Iraqi aircraft today bombed three large Iranian cities -- Kermanshah, Ilam and Khorramabad."

In paragraph two, PRAVDA adds the following sentence to line three: "Iranian planes have bombed the cities of Al Basrah, Fao and Abu al-Hasib."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 July on page 5 publishes three TASS reports under the general headline "The Iran-Iraq Conflict". This item has been compared with the first TASS report published in the 19 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page H 4 under the general headline "Developments in Iran-Iraq Conflict Reported" and the following variations have been noted:

In paragraph one, line four, PRAVDA omits the phrase "according to Iraqi figures".

In paragraph two, line two, PRAVDA substitutes the figure "55 tanks" instead of 9.

In paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA reads "...north of Basra. In addition, the Iraqi forces' attempt to advance into the Qasr-e Shirin area was thwarted".

Paragraph three, lines six to seven, reads "...contact with the opposing sides and was going...."

U.S. STANCE ON ARAB PROPOSALS, PLO PARTICIPATION

LD212034 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Jul 82

[From "Window on the Arab World", introduced by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Official Washington's avoiding clarifying its attitude toward the proposals made by the foreign ministers of Syria and Saudi Arabia during their meeting with the U.S. President. The substantial and evenhanded Arab proposals include the efforts which can and must be made to lift the siege around west Beirut and achieve the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. A senior official in Washington who chose to remain anonymous said that the new Arab proposals for a settlement in Lebanon will be considered. At the same time, observers confirm that the official representative of the Reagan administration found it necessary to say once again that the United States will not have any contacts with the PLO in the future, too.

Incidentally, the Arab League delegation that held talks in Washington included a representative of the PLO, but his participation in the talks with American officials was rejected. At the same time, observers say that the Reagan administration is striving to limit the issue of lifting the siege around west Beirut to the departure of the Palestinian fighters only. As to the general settlement in Lebanon, and in particular the evacuation of the Israeli forces, official Washington prefers not to talk about this.

Vote at UN's Ecosoc

LD212150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 21 Jul 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov and Viktor Levin]

[Text] The U.S. representative was the only one to vote against a resolution on the Palestinian issue at the UN Economic and Social Council [Ecosoc]. Reporting on today's vote AFP says in a dispatch from Geneva that the resolution expresses profound concern over Israel's actions in Lebanon, which have led to the deaths of large numbers of Lebanese and Palestinians and destroyed the camps where the Palestinian refugees, including women, old people and children, used to live. Ecosoc calls on the governments of all countries to give urgent aid to the Palestinians in Lebanon and demands that Israel release all civil detainees and comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention on the protection of the civilian population in times of war.

As for the American delegate's vote, it must be said that the United States has adopted a blantantly obstructionist attitude at many recent international forums, attempting to prevent the adoption of decisions of significance to peace and the people's security.

MIDEAST EXPERTS VIEW LEBANON SITUATION

PM210829 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Jul 82 p 14

["Dialogue" between Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute, and Igor Belyayev, doctor of economic sciences, chief of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's foreign policy section: "The Near East: When War Is Called Peace;" capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Belyayev: There has never been anything like it in the Near East: two wars in progress in the region at the same time. Israel has invaded Lebanon. The most bloody battles have already been continuing for a month over a considerable part of that Arab country's territory. West Beirut is besieged and held in a vise.

Iran and Iraq have still not agreed to a cease-fire. Even just recently the Iran-Iraq war was "forgotten." People had almost become accustomed to it, even though the fighting worsened as Iraqi forces withdrew from Iranian territory. Israel's invasion of Lebanon has been completely different. It has been a destructive war accompanied by terrible and quite unjustified cruelty.

As London's THE TIMES has reported, the International Red Cross estimates that over 14,000 people have been killed and about 20,000 wounded in Lebanon. The orgy of cruelty is accompanied by colossal destruction. Whole cities have been wiped off the face of the earth. Read the eyewitness accounts published in the press about Sidon. I have had occasion to visit that city more than once. Prior to Israel's June invasion it was a bustling Mediterranean city. Now there is almost nothing left.

The question arises: Why has Israeli aggression descended on Lebanon again? Who is to blame for the outrages and the cruelty?

Primakov: I would like to say right away that we are dealing with a large-scale, well-prepared and long-term Israeli military-political action. To make sense of what is happening we must recall the Camp David deal (September 1978).

It is well known that as a result of this deal Israel returned the final 1/3 of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt on 25 April 1982. What price was Israel paid for the "concession"? This question is now very pertinently being posed in connection with the events in Lebanon. It is becoming obvious that in exchange for its consent to withdraw its forces from Sinai, which it occupied in 1967, Israel has been given the right to establish control in perpetuity in one form or another over the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. I stress, control in perpetuity. And also to conduct on the territory of neighboring Arab countries -- and not just neighbors -- any military-polititai action necessary to establish such permanent control over the captured Arab territories.

I recall that the U.S. and West European public went into raptures over the Israeli Army's withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula. At the same time, the Israeli Knesset (parliament) took a decision banning the dismantling of Israeli settlements on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. This means that the question of the Israeli settlements is removed from the Near East settlement, should there ever be one. In other words, the Israelis have said: Let us talk in the future -- if we have to talk -- about settlement options, but we will never again leave the West Bank or the Gaza Strip. And it has been stated categorically that the Israeli settlements will be peopled with Israeli citizens, that the Israeli flag will fly over each settlement and that units of Israeli soldiers will be stationed alongside in specially assigned zones. Their task will be to ensure the settlers' security.

Many people might ask why Israel now prefers indirect annexation of Arab territories to direct incorporation of those lands in the Israeli state?

Not, of course, because it fears world public opinion. Israel has always ignored that. It is refraining from such a step because many people within the country, speaking from Zionist positions, oppose overt annexation.

It seems a paradox but this is how it actually is. Many in Israel fear the emergence of a new demographic situation inevitable in the event of overt annexation. The fact is that there are about 1.5 million Palestinian Arabs living in the occupied Arab territories -- the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. If you add the 500,000 Arabs living in Israel itself you now have about 2 million Arabs living in the former Palestine and 3 million Jews. But since the Palestinian Arab population is growing more rapidly than the Jewish population, it could soon lead to the Israeli state's losing its Jewish character, and thus the very idea of Zionism's founders. So forms of indirect annexation are being invented. For example, the acquisition of unpopulated land, the removal of the Arab population of Palestine from the occupied territories. This is a traditional form. Of course, it is not being done now as it was 1948, for example, when the Palestinian Arabs were assailed by unrestrained terror and consequently began to leave Palestine.

Belyayev: The terror which has now descended on the Lebanese and Palestinian territories nevertheless calls to mind the terror of 1948. You probably remember the village of Dayr Yasin. This Palestinian Arab village was raided in April 1948, before Israel's creation, by a specially trained team of Irgun terrorists who killed everyone who fell into their hands -- children, women, old people, 254 in all. Dayr Yasin became a sinister symbol of the terror which gave rise to the first wave of Palestinian refugees nearly 35 years ago. Is all that we are observing in Lebanon now not like Dayr Yasin? Of course, Lebanon is no West Bank or Gaza, but what is happening now -- the annihilation of Lebanese and Palestinians -- fulfills a "demonstration effect" and must intimidate all Arabs. Intimidation is becoming Israel's main policy method in the Near East. It seems to me that in this instance, too, that in killing and maiming tens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians and sowing terrible fear in Lebanon, Israel is instilling in the Arabs the idea that it is useless to resist and that, if they want to escape with their lives, they should run without looking back. And people ran if they could. Over 600,000 Lebanese have become refugees after leaving their lands and homes in the south, and not just in the south.

Israel's present invasion of Lebanon seems to be a deliberate continuation of Dayr Yasin. Furthermore, the author of the terror in 1948 was also the terrorist Begin, the current Israeli prime minister, who then headed the Irgun terrorist organization. It was his people who committed that terrible crime. Begin's partner in genocide in Lebanon is General Sharon. In 1953, the U.S. New York TIMES has recalled, he headed a group of commandos who killed 69 inhabitants of the village of Qibya. He is now the defense minister whom the prime minister praises for bringing down an avalanche of destruction on Beirut, as the newspaper's observer A. Lewis remarked.

Primakov: This parallel, Igor Petrovich, is apt and even necessary. The Isareli terror or, more accurately, genocide and inhuman destruction of Lebanese and Palestinians is now in fact the Begin government's main policy method, although I would not begin to underestimate others. For example, the Israeli authorities recently prohibited the Arab West Bank universities from receiving subsidies from the oil-producing Arab countries. In acting this way, Begin and his government are also trying to provoke an "unprecedented" exodus of Palestinian Arabs from the West Bank and other occupied territories. A situation is being created in which young Arab men and women wanting education -- and that is paramount in Palestinian Arab society -- are being forced to leave their homes and go to other Arab countries, Western Europe and the United States to obtain a university education.

There is another method of expelling Palestinian Arabs from their homes. A situation is being created on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip in which the Israelis, having become settlers, assert "de facto" that the land occupied by the settlement and all around is no longer Arab land but theirs. However, no sooner had Begin begun to step up the creation of new and the expansion of old settlements than he ran into resistance from the West Bank Palestinian Arabs.

Remember that in March this year resistance became even stronger and expanded and prevented Israel from agreeing with Egypt on the so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinian Arabs, and from presenting this to the world as the only form in which their right to self-determination could be satisfied.

Given these conditions, Begin believed that he could eliminate opposition to his policy just by eliminating the Palestinian resistance movement and physically annihilating its leaders. As is well known, prior to the invasion the main Palestinian resistance movement organizations were located in Lebanon. On 6 June the Israeli Army struck against those forces. For several months Israel had prepared for the invasion as if for a destructive war. We are thus entitled to say that such a war is a result of Camp David.

Israeli propaganda's attempts to accuse the Palestinians of provoking this war are groundless. There had been a truce in Lebanon since July of last year. It had been observed by the Palestinians. And it was broken not by the Lebanese national patriotic forces, not by the Palestinian resistance movement, nor by the Syrians but by the Israelis. Trying to prepare both their domestic and world public opinion for the invasion of Lebanon, the Israelis carried out a series of so-called preliminary actions. First they bombarded Beirut (19-21 April this year) and 3 weeks later (9 May) Ad-Damur. Before beginning the bombardment, Tel Aviv stated that an Israeli officer was blown up by a mine in the Haddad enclave, the buffer zone created by Israel on Lebanese territory after Camp David. I should like to reemphasize -- on Lebanese territory.

On the day of the bombing I was with a Palestinian resistance movement leader 2 km from Ad-Damur. He told me: "Just look, now the Israeli aircraft have bombed the Palestinian camps and our military posts. In 15 minutes they will be back." And indeed, in 15 minutes the Israeli bombers were back. Why? To inflict as many casualties as possible on the Palestinians. The Palestinians were rescuing the injured from the debris during the second bombing.

Why did the Israelis need these casualties? My interlocutor explained: "After what has happened, the Palestinians will automatically begin firing on Israeli territory with guns and missiles. At such a moment it is simply impossible to stop our fighters." And so it happened. But the Israelis knew in advance that this was how it would be and thus had gathered their civilians in a bomb-shelter in a zone on the border with the enclave, and even according to official Israeli statements, there were no Israeli casualties as a result of the Palestinian shelling. Not one. However, the Israelis swiftly profited from the shelling that they themselves had provoked. Statements by Israeli politicians and soldiers followed on radio, television, in the newspapers and the Knesset. Their authors were justifying Israel's future invasion of Lebanon.

Typically, at the first stage of the invasion the Israelis announced that their task was to "push" the Palestinians back 40 km from Israel's northern border.

As expected, however, Israel's tanks and soldiers did not stop at that point. The invasion had far broader aims. The Israelis continued the offensive and in a few days were approaching Beirut and overlooking the Al-Biqa' Valley. The second stage of the war had begun. Its aim was to create a "new order" in Lebanon and to bring to power in that country antidemocratic, anti-Palestinian and anti-Syrian forces capable of supporting Camp David and concluding a second separate "peace" treaty with Israel.

To carry out the second stage, the Israeli Army struck against the Syrian forces stationed in Lebanon under the Arab League inter-Arab peace-keeping forces.

From this moment on, Israeli-U.S. cooperation in the aggression becomes clearer. When during the night of 8 June the UN Security Council examined a draft resolution condemning the Israeli aggression and proposing a 6-hour cease-fire and an Israeli Army withdrawal back across its own border, the United States voted against it and blocked the draft, primarily because it was a resolution whose fulfillment would make it incumbent on Israel to leave Lebanese territory.

The United States knew perfectly well that the Israeli operation's second phase was just about to begin -- which was why the invasion had in fact continued. In this context Mrs Kirkpatrick used her right of veto. Although State Department representatives tried verbally to create the impression that Israel was acting independent without looking to Washington, as events have shown such statements were nothing but a diversionary maneuver.

Belyayev: It seems to me that it is more than just a matter of a U.S. diversionary maneuver. There is every reason for asserting that Washington supported Israel's invasion of Lebanon from the very outset. I recall Sharon's U.S. visit at the end of May this year. Details were then agreed upon not only of the attack on sovereign Lebanon but also the operation to physically destroy the Palestinian resistance movement's leaders and nuclei whose centers, I repeat, were in west Beirut prior to the invasion.

U.S. Near East policy "makers" did not ignore the troubles of the Iran-Iraq war or the Persian Gulf. They calculated quite definitely that the Israeli aggression against Lebanon would lead to a new aggravation of the situation on those war fronts which would enable the United States to assert its military presence in the Arabian Peninsula, for example, close to Saudi oilfields! As is well known, the region's oil has always been the paramount U.S. concern, whenever the talk turned to its so-called "vitally important interests.

In connection with the last observation it should be recalled that Reagan's Near East policy priorities have not changed either on the region or global levels. Those who determined it are convinced that the elimination of the Lebanese left and the Palestinian resistance movement, like the physical annihilation of the PLO leadership, is allegedly in the interests of the conservative Arab regimes, and thus the terror committed by Israel will serve to bring those regimes closer to the United States and, accordingly, to consolidate the U.S. positions in the Near East.

When the Israelis struck against the Syrians it became particularly clear to Washington that global-scale factors had emerged. I stress -- not regional but global. What did this signify? Primarily, that the interests of U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation" outweighed everything else. U.S. politicians and soldiers attach paramount significance to it. Apparently the United States not only supports Israel unconditionally but also has involved itself in practical terms in the Begin-Sharon action against Lebanon and the Lebanese, the Palestinians, Syrians and all Arabs. It has equipped Israel's generals with the very latest weapons -- clearly offensive weapons, too, not defensive -- and had previously given the "green light" to use them in Lebanon, despite the fact that the relevant U.S. laws only permit them to be used for defensive needs. Although it was clear from the very outset that there was absolutely no threat to Israeli security from Lebanese territory. We have already mentioned how the Palestinian "raids" and "shelling" of Galilee were deliberately provoked. Even according to official Israeli figures, Israel has had no casualties as a result of Palestinian actions since the conclusion of the Israeli-Palestinian cease-fire in July last year!

As for the attempt on the life of the Israeli ambassador in London, which Israeli newspapers are now describing as a "terrorist act" justifiying the invasion, the PLO had nothing to do with it. Everything connected with the attempt has been exaggerated for the sole purpose of justifying the invasion of Lebanon and the dreadful terror which has befallen the Lebanese and Palestinians.

I would recall that as the Israeli Army moved toward Beirut the U.S. press wrote frankly and increasingly often that Washington was not hiding the fact that U.S. and Israeli interests coincide in the Near East. At the height of the invasion Reagan received Begin in the White House! Those Arab politicians who believe that Israel's destructive U.S.-supported war against their countries can be localized by concessions in Lebanon are at the very least deluding themselves, for the "strategic cooperation" is also aimed against them. The United States would like to secure changes in the region "for itself" by Israel's hand.

Primakov: Although some of your remarks seem debatable to me, the fact that the United States is soliciting change in the Near East in its own favor cannot be doubted. I believe that the United States, in conjunction with Israel, is pinning its hopes on the premise that recarving the Lebanese state and physically destroying the Lebanese left and the Palestinians in Lebanon will finally cancel the question of the creation of an independent Palestinian Arab state. And it seems that for the "elimination" of the Palestinian question the United States and Israel need to resolve some extra tasks -- the weakening of Syria and the fortification in Egypt of the almost shattered desire to serve Camp David unconditionally.

Belyayev: It seems to me that the time has come to stress one essential factor. It is well known that the overwhelming majority of Arab countries, including the conservative regimes, have rejected Camp David. Consequently, the United States together with Israel, Egypt and those who supported As-Sadat -- Sudan, Somalia and Oman -- were politically isolated. Washington presumed that in due course it would manage to overcome that isolation. This approach was wrong from the very outset and the Americans have seen this for themselves. In 1981 the United States made spectacular efforts to break through the isolation. Then a new administration headed by President Reagan appeared in Washington and, significantly for an understanding of the essence of the present events, the new President did not actually associate himself with Camp David or with those who personified it.

At first Reagan's relations with Begin were very strained. During As-Sadat's last visit to Washington in August 1981 he did not even want to listen to him. The shots at the Egyptian president on 6 October last year were shots at Camp David. The period since As-Sadat has marked the opening of a new era in the Near East. For Begin it has meant a move "away from Camp David." Given these conditions, the task for the United States of rallying the conservative Arab regimes around itself has become extremely acute. They have had to be "shifted" from their anti-Camp David stance. Remember that in October-November last year there was a pitched battle in the U.S. Congress over the sale to Saudi Arabia of AWACS-type reconnaissance aircraft. Reagan was then stressing in every way that the United States is with the Arabs, not against them.

Begin responded to the U.S.-Arabic rapprochement by focusing his attention on "strategic cooperation" with the United States. Putting it bluntly, he acted cleverly and Reagan was unable to resist, since the U.S. President gives paramount priority to everything connected with the U.S. struggle against the Soviet Union in the Near East and other parts of the world. Now we can see a very typical situation in the Near East. On a number of specific questions the United States would like to restrain Begin verbally so as not to provoke the Arabs' anti-Americanism. But the struggle against the Arab countries' progressive forces and the Palestinian resistance movement and, in particular, the "strategic cooperation" with Israel spearheaded not only against the Arabs but also against the Soviet Union outweigh everything.

Begin, well aware of the present U.S. administration's opposition to some of his personal plans and intentions, is continuing to make use of the situation. One example of that utilization is the timing of the invasion of Lebanon.

Primakov: In fact, the timing of the Israeli blow against Lebanon was no minor issue. As is well known, the Iraq-Iran war has been going on for nearly 22 months. It has caused great harm to pan-Arab political unity and the forces opposing Israeli expansionism. From the very outset the Soviet Union opposed this war believing that no one needed it: neither the people of Iraq or Iran, nor the development of the revolutionary process in Iraq or Iran; nor the patriotic and national forces throughout the Arab world. It was necessary and beneficial only to the United States and Israel. Some politicians in conservative Arab countries also wanted to warm their hands on this war. These assessments have been completely borne out.

A fundamentally new situation has been created in the Arab countries and in the Persian Gulf as a result of the fact that Iran, at the cost of losses (and tremendous losses), has gained military success and has reached the Iraqi border almost everywhere.

I recently visited Kuwait and met the leaders of that state. They said in particular that if the Iranian forces crossed the Iraqi border and moved on An-Najaf and Karbala, two Shi'ite holy centers -- and the Iranian military may be striving for this to justify the casualties suffered in the military actions -- a situation would be created whereby some Gulf countries could appeal to the United States for "assistance." In this instance the Americans could transfer "Rapid Deployment Forces" to the Persian Gulf on a "legitimate basis."

I believe that it is in this direction that both U.S. politicians and American propaganda are working. The United States in particular is striving to do its utmost to distort the Soviet stance: It is spreading disinformation that the USSR allegedly supports one side -- Iran -- in the Iran-Iraq war. It is doing this to provide the Arabs who fear an Iranian invasion of Iraq with "extra" arguments in favor of enlisting U.S. aid to guarantee this region's security.

Belyayev: I would like to support your hypothesis, which I consider quite realistic, on the Americans' desire to sharply accentuate their military presence in the Gulf zone. U.S. policy in Lebanon seems to be based to a great extent on such motives. It is well known that UN interim forces are stationed in southern Lebanon. Their task was to prevent a violation of the cease-fire between Lebanon and Israel concluded after the March 1978 aggression. Now, in June 1982, the UNIFIL unit troops in southern Lebanon have been displaced by the Israeli Army. "Despite all UNIFIL efforts from the very beginning of the invasion, the Israeli armed forces' overwhelming superiority made it impossible to stop them."

I was quoting a special report on UNIFIL published by the UN secretary general in New York. One UNIFIL soldier has been killed and 62 have been taken prisoner by the Israeli Army as a result of Israel's provocative and aggressive actions. Despite firm protests, the captured "blue helmets" have been handed over to Haddad's separatists.

Israel assumed in advance that the "blue helmets" would follow its path in southern Lebanon. There has never before been an instance in international practice when UN forces have been dealt with so high-handedly as happened in southern Lebanon in June. Is this a coincidence? No. Israel not only demonstrated that it is unwilling to take account of the international community and has no intention of fulfilling Security Council resolutions, it has demanded the complete removal of the UNIFIL from southern Lebanon and the introduction in their place of so-called "multinational forces." U.S. units will form the forces' backbone. Consequently the Sinai experiment (where "multinational forces" are already marshaled) is now intended to be spread to other regions of the Near East and, perhaps, elsewhere....

Primakov: IT HAS NOT BEEN RULED OUT THAT THE NEXT STEP WILL BE TO ASSERT A U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Belayeyev: In the context of your remark, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, it would seem that the fears of the Kuwaiti rulers in particular of a possible U.S. landing on the Arabian Peninsula are not groundless. In any event, we can now say that measures are being taken, bypassing the United Nations and the entire international community, spearheaded toward undermining the entire postwar system of international relations. This can be expressed in these words: from UN peace-keeping forces commanded by the Security Council to "Rapid Deployment Forces" commanded by the United States. The area of operation of these forces, their scale and strength will be determined by those who are now committing aggression against Lebanon -- tiny but sovereign and independent -- although Israel has its own special plans in Lebanon.

Primakov: IGOR PETROVICH, I HAVE ALREADY MENTIONED THE SEPARATIST HADDAD AND HIS ENCLAVE. THERE IS EVERY JUSTIFICATION FOR BELIEVING THAT THE ISRAELIS WILL TRY TO EXTEND THE BORDERS OF THE SO-CALLED "FREE LEBANON," WHERE THEY WILL FEEL "AT HOME."

IT IS THUS A QUESTION OF "INDIRECT" ANNEXATION, THIS TIME OF A CONSIDERABLE PART OF LEBANESE TERRITORY AS WELL AS PART OF THE TERRITORY OF GALILEE WHICH BELONGS, ACCORDING TO THE UN RESOLUTION ON THE PARTITION OF PALESTINE, TO A PALESTINIAN ARAB STATE.

Belyayev: I believe that mention should also be made of the Arab world's reaction caused by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Naturally, the majority of Arab countries expressed solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinians. But as Yasir 'Arafat, head of the PLO, has stressed in a statement, none of the Arab countries except Syria, in part, has done anything to defend the Palestinians. This is a very alarming feature of the situation created in the Near East.

Primakov: I would not begin to draw the conclusion that even to the conservative Arab countries the Palestinian problem seems already simply resolved "Israeli-style" or "U.S.-style." No terror against the Palestinians in Lebanon is capable of removing the Palestinian problem from history's agenda. And though Begin, Sharon and Reagan may now be satisfied with the hope that after the war is over in Lebanon "new times with no Arab Palestine" will ensue for them in the Near East, this will not happen. There is no military solution to the Palestinian problem. Nor will there be any assistance from those Draconian measures with which the Israelis are trying to create the preconditions for the onset of a "post-Palestinian" era in Lebanon itself. In addition to their forces, civilian administrators have arrived in southern Lebanon. They will apparently operate within the limits of a nearly 100-km zone between northern Israel and Beirut itself. These are black days in the Palestinian camps on Lebanese territory. There are interrogations, beatings and executions of dissenters. Efforts are being made to show that the Palestinian resistance movement (even the PLO) is finished. No, it is not finished. The new sacrifices will provoke an influx of new forces into that movement. I remember how they said that the Palestinian resistance movement was finished after the fratricidal war in Jordan in 1970 -- after "Black September." But were these predictions indicated -- beneficial as they were, of course, for the United States and Israel?

Belyayev: Of course, those who believe that the Israeli-U.S. invasion of Lebanon has led to "the Soviet Union's expulsion from the Near East" are wrong. It must now be stressed with special emphasis that the Soviet Union's interests in the Near East coincide with the Arab states' national interests. We advocate a Near East free of foreign occupation, free of any foreign military presence. We advocate a Near East developing comprehensively; we advocate Arab countries which are streong economically. We advocate that these countries themselves should rule their own destinies and be masters of their own material resources and their own future. I believe it appropriate now to recall the Soviet Union's warning to the aggressors and their friends.

"Those who now govern Israeli policy," the Soviet Government statement said, "should not forget that the Near East is located in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union's southern borders, and events there cannot fail to affect the USSR's interests. We are warning Israel about this."

It seems that an ever increasing number of people are coming back to this important warning now not only in Israel but in the United States and Western Europe.

I am convinced that it is now impossible to examine the present Near East military-political situation without taking into account the present-day situation throughout the world. More than once in the past Israeli aggression has brought the world to the brink of a very important choice between war and peace. And, so it seems, a great deal will depend on the Near East on those who would now like to impose their policy and their approach to Near East problems on the peoples of the Near East. Only a just settlement can be acceptable to the peoples of the Arab states and Israel, only a just settlement can lead to a consolidation of the cause of peace on a long-term basis. And the essence of this just settlement consists in involving all the interested parties so that the Palestinian problems can be resolved once and for all. Without resolving this problem the word "peace" cannot even be uttered in the Near East.

ISRAELI CP RESOLUTION ON LEBANON INVASION

LD211702 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Rome July 21 TASS -- According to reports reaching here, a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel was held in that country to examine the situation in connection with the aggression against Lebanon.

The resolution adopted at the plenary meeting stresses that the armed action is a joint U.S.-Israeli aggressive war, which has been carefully preplanned in Washington and Tel Aviv. The aim of that war is physical destruction of the Arab people of Palestine and its sole legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization, of the Lebanese national patriotic forces, establishment of an American-Israeli puppet regime in Lebanon, setting up in that country of an American military base under the signboard of "multinational forces." In addition the aggression is also spearheaded against Syria.

All these plans, the resolution points out, are an important link of the global strategy of American imperialism and its Israeli partner spearheaded against the national liberation movements and independent countries taking anti-imperialist positions.

The resolution highly appreciates the Soviet Union's policy in the Middle East. Support rendered by the USSR to the Arab people of Palestine in its righteous struggle for its legitimate rights and the Lebanese people in the defence of its country's sovereignty is an important factor of deterring the aggressors.

The message from general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to U.S. President Reagan contains proposals aimed at terminating the aggression against Lebanon, at putting an end to war and ensuring the sovereignty of all states in that region, which accords with the true interests of the peoples of those countries, the resolution points out.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel has called for stepping up actions in the country against the colonialist barbaric war and genocide in Lebanon, for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, for establishing just peace on the basis of the founding of an independent Palestinian state along with Isarel.

Addressing the Israeli Knesset (parliament), deputy from the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel Meir Vilner resolutely demanded that the government lift the blockade of west Beirut and the barbaric bombardment of the densely populated neighbourhoods of that part of the city. He declared that it is necessary to prevent by all means the implementation of sinister plans for an assault of the Lebanese capital.

M. Vilner pointed to the mounting wave of protests among various sections of the population, including servicemen, against the intervention in Lebanon. In this connection he pointed out that the anti-war actions in the country have dispelled the myth of a so-called "national accord".

EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION APPEAL, COMMITTEE FORMATION

LD212344 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo July 21 TASS -- The opposition National-Progressive (Left) Party of the Arab Republic of Egypt has issued an appeal today for celebrating annually September 3 as the day in the defence of freedom and democracy in Egypt. On that day last year a large scale campaign of repressions started in that country. On As-Sadat's personal instruction more than fifteen hundred persons, including leaders and members of legal political parties were put behind the bars, opposition publications were outlawed and many journalists and lecturers of higher educational establishments were dismissed.

According to a report in the newspaper AL-AHALI, this call has been supported by the Socialist Labour Party, representatives of a number of trade union federations, many prominent Egyptian public and political figures. Representatives of the Progressive Party, the newspaper points out, have formed a national committee in defence of freedom, democracy and human rights. It will work for a democratisation of public and political life in the country, for the release of all political prisoners and the ban on tortures in prison. The committee is to struggle for the speediest lifting of the state of emergency and all laws restricting political freedoms which were adopted during the years of As-Sadat's stay in power.

CALL FOR COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI CRIMES

LD211610 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 21 Jul 82

["Stay the Hand of the Aggressor!" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- TASS news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

The crimes perpetrated by the Israeli aggressors on the Lebanon's soil have aroused a mounting wave of wrath and indignation among all honest people the world over. Broadly using the weapons supplied from the USA, including such barbaric means of warfare as cluster and phosphorous bombs, napalm and toxic agents, the aggressors are sowing death and destruction. Tens of thousands of Lebanon's peaceful civilians have already fallen victim of these atrocities. The towns of Tyre, Saida and others have been reduced to ruins, more than 30 Lebanese villages and a large number of Palestinian refugee camps have been completely destroyed.

Israel encouraged by its overseas patrons has launched a real war of extermination against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. This can be described only as genocide pursued with the use of the methods borrowed from the Nazis.

The criminal cruelty shown by the occupiers in treating POW's and peaceful population is terrifying. The acts of vandalism perpetrated by the occupiers include the destruction of most precious monuments of history and culture.

It is not astonishing in the light of all of these facts that the idea to establish an international commission for investigation into the Israeli crimes in Lebanon is meeting with wide support on these days. Support for that initiative has been expressed by the International Democratic Federation and a whole number of other authoritative international organizations.

The initiative to set up such a commission has also met with support at an international meeting of solidarity of trade unions with the Lebanese and Palestinian patriots, which was held in Paris.

Noteworthy is, certainly, also the fact that genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples is perpetrated by the Israeli military with the use of the barbaric means of destruction, which are banned by international conventions. Neither can be disregarded the crying fact that it is precisely the United States which supplied the Zionist aggressors with these monstrous weapons.

The most close connection between Israel's brigand actions in Lebanon and Washington's policy of building up international tensions is rightly pointed out by many statesmen and political figures in various countries. Tel Aviv's barbaric attack against Lebanon is a natural outcome of the policy of actively encouraging Israel which is pursued by the Washington administration. The flames of war must be extinguished and an end must be put to the aggression. The Israeli troops must go from Lebanon's territory.

MOSCOW NEWS COMPARES ZIONISM, NAZI IDEOLOGY

LD211306 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 21 Jul 82

["Following in the Footsteps of Nazis" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- The destruction of Arabs, especially Palestinians -- of which the present Israeli aggression in Lebanon is a new stage -- was planned and even "motivated" by ideologists of Zionism, says the weekly MOSCOW NEWS in its Russian-language edition. It says in an article published in the July 25 issue, that there is a striking similarity between the "theories" advanced by Zionists and Nazis to "motivate" their "right" to seize foreign lands and to exterminate the peoples living there.

Zionism, like fascism, is permeated with the ideology of racism, the weekly stresses. To prove this it quotes ideologists of Zionism. Thus one of them, Max Nordau, wrote: "The inferior race will soon become extinct. I see no salvation for it."

"The inferior race" the MOSCOW NEWS writes, is first of all Arabs, Palestinians included, since they live in the land coveted by the Zionists.

Just replace the word "Jews" for "Aryans" and you will find it hard to prove that this is not a quotation from Hitler about Aryans and "great Germany" says the MOSCOW NEWS comparing the following "theoretical" precepts of the Zionists and Hitler.

Ahad Gaam, one of the prominent theoreticians of Zionism: The God-chosen Jewish nation, scattered around the world, has a special mission to carry out.

Hitler says in his Mein Kampf: We, National Socialists, are guardians of the highest Aryan values on earth. Therefore we have the highest obligations.

Ben Gurion, the first prime minister of Israel: History...has endowed us with rare ethic and intellectual qualities. And this gives us the right and duty to be a beacon among other nations.

Hitler in Mein Kampf: The Aryan is a Prometheus of mankind. His clear head has God's spark in it and he was destined to light the first fire of human reason.

Hitler made a striking admission that he had borrowed from Zionists' political intrigue, conspiratorial techniques, revolutionary decay, secrecy, delusion and organization, the article says. The Zionists too have borrowed much from Hitler and the Nazis -- from the upbringing of children in a "national spirit" to the doctrine of "blitzkrieg" and concentration camps.

No one can deny the right of a German to be a German, but when Hitler counterposed the German to the human there emerged Nazism with all its terrible consequences. In the same way, no one can deny the right of an Israeli to be an Israeli, but when Zionism counterposed the Jewish to the human there began genocide against the Palestinian people, the weekly stresses.

ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

PM220907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 82 p 1

[TASS report: "President's Speech"]

[Text] Luanda, 18 Jul -- The work of the fifth session of the People's Assembly -- Angola's supreme organ of legislative power -- has come to an end in the republic's capital. The participants discussed the military-political and the economic situations in the country and drew up measures to improve them.

Addressing the closing session, L. Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor and president of the People's Republic of Angola, remarked that U.S.-led international imperialism had unleashed an undeclared war against Angola.

Just recently in the West, the president stated, people have been trying, without any legal grounds whatsoever, to tie the settlement of the Namibian problem to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. They are forgetting, however, that the People's Republic of Angola is an independent, sovereign state and that, for purposes of self-defense and in accord with article 51 of the UN Charter, it has the right to turn to the assistance of other countries. That is precisely why the attempts of the racist South African Republic and the U.S. administration to achieve the withdrawal of the Cuban contingent from Angola represent flagrant interference in the country's internal affairs.

Examining the republic's economic position, the president pointed out that it is complex. To correct the present situation, it is essential to strengthen the state sector, to adopt measures to reduce the budget deficit, to boost enterprise profitability and to strengthen labor discipline.

TASS ON VERNON WALTERS MISSION IN ANGOLA

LD211842 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 21 Jul 82

["Washington's Duplicity" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

It is by far not fortuitous that the present visit to Luanda of General Vernon Walters, President Reagan's trouble-shooter, should have coincided in time with the open preparations of the racist Republic of South Africa for another invasion of Angola.

Commenting on this "coincidence", many foreign policy analysts justifiably liken the mission of the former deputy CIA director Vernon Walters to the Angolan capital to that dirty role that was played in the tragedy of Lebanon by the special envoy of the U.S. President in the Middle East Philip Habib. Lavishing, through the lips of Vernon Walters, pledges to "normalize" the relations between the USA and the People's Republic of Angola, making promises on the question of a settlement in Namibia, the U.S. administration at the same time authorizes a South African aggression against Angola, thus attempting to apply crude pressure on its government to force it into acceptance of U.S. proposals. "The large-scale invasion of the People's Republic of Angola by the racists, planned after the pattern of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, has received a blessing from the USA," the newspaper JORNAL DE ANGOLA wrote on July 20. "The object of the aggression is to frustrate a genuine Namibian settlement and to weaken the progressive regime in Luanda."

The U.S. press makes no secret of the fact that the main aim of Vernon Walters' visit to the Angolan capital is to make another attempt to "link" a settlement in Namibia with prospects for the withdrawal from Angola of Cuban troops. It is meanwhile common knowledge that the Cuban internationalists are in Angola to assist its people in repellinga South African aggression. Both in Luanda and Havana it has repeatedly been stated that the Cuban military contingent will be withdrawn from Angola as soon as the threat of any aggression or an armed invasion of Angola is removed.

So far, all the South African provocations against Angola have been launched from the territory of Namibia. In this matter, insisting the Cubans leave Angola even before a settlement in Namibia, Washington actually reaffirms its intention to resolve the Namibian problem in a neocolonialist manner, to preserve the conditions for a further use of the Namibian territory as a staging area for launching terrorist actions against Angola and other progressive countries of the continent.

Thus, what we have is Washington's double game when it uses promises regarding a Namibian settlement in order to foist upon Angola its conditions which are in a flagrant contradiction with the genuine national interests of that country, and with the cause of peace in the whole of the South African region.

That is why the comments in the African newspapers these days on the occasion of the coming of American General Vernon Walters to Luanda are written in pessimistic tones and testify to the fact that the countries of the continent are not at all deluded regarding Washington's true aims. "We cannot hope for understanding on the part of the imperialists who openly support the racists," JORNAL DE ANGOLA wrote. "That is why what is left to us is the only means to resolve the problem -- a revolutionary defence. Proceeding from the present situation, in order to preserve the country's territorial integrity and to defend the revolution, Angola reserves for itself the right to apply for assistance to its natural allies under article 51 of the U.N. Charter. This is a right of an independent and sovereign state."

U.S. SEEKS TO EXPLOIT SOMALI CRISIS

PM220903 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Jul 82 p 3

[Vladimir Korochantsev commentary: "Course Toward Military Intervention"]

[Text] The situation in Somalia has deteriorated. Persistant fighting between government forces and insurgents of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia and other opposition organizations has been underway for 2 weeks now. The causes of the crisis are rooted in the sharp deterioration in the country's economic situation, in the growth of poverty and unemployment and in the authorities' complicity with Washington's militarist aspirations, which contradicts vital national interests. The Somali people are expressing open dissatisfaction with this course.

Judging by reports from Washington, people there are extremely "concerned" at the situation in which the Siad Barre regime finds itself. With its inherent blind adventurism, the Reagan administration is inclined, as the press observes, to lead matters toward the internationalization of the Horn of Africa conflict, not excluding direct military intervention. The Mogadishu authorities have already asked the United States for urgent "military, political, economic and diplomatic assistance" on the patently contrived pretext that -- allegedly -- "Somalia has been subjected to aggression from Ethiopia and other external forces." This crude invention has been categorically refuted by the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry.

Washington's strategists make no secret of their intentions to transform Somalia into a bridgehead for imperialist expansion and a source of constant tension in Africa, the Near East, the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea.

The American hegemonists are prepared to utilize any pretext to broaden their military presence in this region of Africa, which they have declared to be a zone of "U.S. vital interests."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HEARS FIRST 6-MONTH REPORT

LD211504 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- In the course of the first half year of 1982 a further development of the Soviet Union's economy and rise in the living standards of the Soviet people were ensured. This was pointed out at a meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers today, which examined the results of implementation of the state plan for the country's economic and social development over the first six months of the current year. The increase in industrial output as compared with the same period last year was 2.7 percent, the plan for the sale of industrial products was fulfilled 101 percent.

In agriculture measures were carried out to strengthen the material and technical base. Intensive work is under way on collective and state farms for the procurement of fodder and tending to agricultural crops. Grain crop harvesting has been started in a number of the country's areas.

It was placed on record at the meeting of the Council of Ministers that the programme for social development and ensuring a rise in the living standards of the population, which was adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, is being successfully fulfilled. Over the half a year, the average monthly pay of factory and office workers grew 2.7 percent, the pay for work to the collective farmers grew 4 percent, the volume of the everyday consumer services rendered to the population grew 5.1 percent. Apartment houses with a total floor area of 26.2 million square metres were built through capital investments by the state. Many general educational and vocational schools, preschool child-care establishments, hospitals and outpatient clinics were built.

The USSR state budget was fulfilled for the first half year of 1981 on the revenue side 102.5 percent, and expenditure -- 94.7 percent.

At the same time the Council of Ministers placed on record that some ministries and departments of the USSR and the councils of ministers of the union republics permitted a serious lag with the implementation of plan targets because of essential shortcomings in the management of the organizations, mills and factories, of which they are in charge. The fulfillment of the plan as regards production and supply of a number of key types of industrial products in kind, as regards the growth of labor productivity and a reduction of the prime cost of the products fell short of the target. There has been no improvement in the carriage of cargoes on railways.

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed the ministers, heads of departments of the USSR and the councils of ministers of the union republics to draw up and carry out measures on the basis of a careful analysis of the results of implementation of the plan for a considerable heightening of the rates of growth of production and labor productivity, ensuring in the second half year of the current year that the arrears in the supply of the industrial products in kind, which were permitted in the first half year, be by all means made up for.

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed the ministries, departments and governments of the union republics to outline and implement additional measures for ensuring in 1982 the output of products in conformity with the targets set, attaining high rates of output of products in 1983, a considerable improvement of their quality, in the first place of the products of mass consumption.

Members of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov addressed the meeting with a speech.

Radio Account

LD211754 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpts] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers was held today. It discussed questions on the results of the implementation of the state plan for economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR state budget during the first 6 months, and also questions of increased production of consumer goods in 1982-83.

USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees, chairmen of union republic councils of ministers and other members of the USSR Government took part in the discussion of these questions.

The USSR Council of Ministers directed particular attention to the need to further intensify organizational work for the implementation of the decisions of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the proposals and instructions contained in Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the plenum with regard to the implementation of the USSR Food Program so that even in the current year higher productivity of crop farming and livestock raising is achieved and fulfillment and overfulfillment of the planned state procurement of grain, meat, milk and other produce is ensured, as well as their timely processing and safe storage.

The USSR Council of Ministers session was attended by Comrade Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central committe, and Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA REVIEWS REVISED EDITION OF CHERNENKO BOOK

LD220110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 21 Jul 82

[From the "PRAVDA Review"]

[Text] An editorial article entitled "Work in Leninist Fashion" reviews the second supplemented and revised edition of the book "Questions Concerning the Work of the Party and State Apparatus" by Comrade Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Chernenko's book, the article points out, provides an opportunity to comprehend the enormous role of the party and state apparatus in the life of socialist society. The book will give party, administrative and economic cadres and activists at large assistance in the creative mastery of the Leninist style and the improvement of all party political work among the masses.

SHEVARDNADZE GIVES REPORT AT GEORGIAN CP PLENUM

LD211408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia took place in Tbilisi today. It discussed tasks stemming from the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the organizational and political work of the party organizations of the Georgian SSR in preparation for the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. In the report given by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic, it was stressed that in the first 6 months of the year industrial production worth almost 97 million rubles had been realized over and above the plan. Agricultural workers are doing everything to ensure successful fulfillment of the pledges for the jubilee year and to make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the May 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to the implementation of the country's Food Program. The plenum mapped out ways for the further improvement of organizational and political work by the party organisations of the Georgian SSR in all spheres of economic, social, political and cultural life.

SHCHERBITSKIY PRESENTS AWARD TO COLLECTIVE

LD211830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Shcherbitskiy, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, presented the Order of the October Revolution to the collective of the leading enterprise of the Bolshevik production association today. The high award was conferrred for great merit in the development of Soviet chemical and petrochemical machinebuilding and in connection with the enterprises centenary.

PRAVDA ARTICLE ON FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

PM211035 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 Jul carries on page three a 2,200-word article by USSR Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs B. Shumilin under the rubric "The Citizen, Society and the Law." The article, entitled "Persuade and Demand," calls for a general tightening up of measures against alcoholism and drunkeness, condemning the "formal" approach and stressing the importance of prevention. Shumilin urges organizations to apply the laws more vigorously. He rejects the idea of prohibition, but says that the number of outlets supplying alcohol must be further reduced, particularly in the vicinity of work places.

NEW ESTONIAN STATE SECURITY CHIEF NAMED

WA140020 [Editorial Report] Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian on 16 June reports on page 1 that Karl Yefremovich Kortelaynen has been named head of the Estonian Committee for State a Security [KGB]. The announcement was dated 15 June and was signed by I. Kebin, chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet, and V. Vakht, secretary of the Presidium of the Estonian Supreme Soviet.

The paper also states tht Avgust Petrovich Pork was relieved of his duties as chairman of the Estonian KGB on 15 June due to retirement. An announcement also dated 15 June and signed by Kebin and Vakht awards Pork an honorary certificate of the Presidium of the Estonian Supreme Soviet.

LATVIAN, LITHUANIAN PRIESTS REPORTEDLY MURDERED

DW220909 Bonn DIE WELT in German 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Report by correspondent Istvan Saner]

[Text] Munich -- Another Catholic priest has been murdered in Latvia, which has been occupied by the Soviet Union for more than 40 years. The body of Avgust Zilvinskis, a 59-year-old parish priest, who had been missing since December 1981, was found in the woods near Daugavpils. This was learned through the Catholic underground of Latvia. One year prior to Zilvinskis' disappearance, Catholic priest Andejs Turlajs was murdered. KGB agents (Soviet state security service --ed.) had threatened other clergymen with Turlajs's fate. Turlajs' body was also found near Daugavpils.

In neighboring Lithuania, Catholic priests Leonas Sapoka, Leonas Mazeika and Bronius Laurinavicius have been killed in past months. None of these murders of priests has so far been solved by the Soviet authorities. The deaths of the priests are hitting the Latvian Catholics particularly hard. In the past 12 months the murders of at least 12 priests have become known -- that is 10 percent of the clergymen active in Latvia.

FOOD PROGRAM BASED ON NATIONAL ECONOMY GROWTH

LD200844 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Ziya Nuriyev has said the Food Program that provides for the improvement of the Soviet people's well-being is based on the increased potentials of the national economy. Nuriyev told newsmen that in the past 15 years the Soviet population has grown by 35 million and that farming production per capita has gone up by 30 percent. The Food Program covers the eighties. In the first half of the eighties, R233,000 million are to go to further advance farming and related industries.

'NUCLEAR FURNACE' DEVELOPED FOR ATOMIC POWER

LD210816 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- Equipment for one million-kilowatt water-water-type reactors intended for atomic power stations will be produced in the 1981-85 five-year plan period at Leningrad's Izhorskiy zavod, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION. The plant has finished mechanical processing on the vessel of the first such "nuclear furnace" for the Zaporozhye station. More reactors of a similar design are being built.

The new reactor represents a 320-tonne steel cylinder in which heat-producing elements are immersed. The elements heat the water which in turn heats the water of the second circuit in the steam generator. The latter is transformed into steam which moves the turbine blades. This scheme provides for high technological and radiation reliability, for compact size as well as for comparatively low cost. Its margin of safety enables such stations to be built even in highly seismic zones.

GAS EXTRACTION, PROCESSING IN ASTRAKHAN REGION

LD201744 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- Astrakhan region will become a new area of the USSR where gas will be extracted and processed. A plant for the processing of gas and condensate and the production of sulphur has been started on the left bank of the Volga 50 kilometres to the north-east of Astrakhan. It will be able to annually process from 20 to 25 billion cubic metres of gas.

The Astrakhan gas deposit (producing wells are now being sunk there) is one of the promising in the European part of the country. It is located not far from the Soviet Union's industrial centres and, in the opinion of economists, will play an important role in taking the strain out of the energy balance in the European part of the USSR. The Astrakhan gas contains 25 percent of hydrogen sulphide. This complicates extraction but on the other hand makes it possible to obtain in large quantities sulphur, a valuable chemical initial product.

The construction of a trunk gas pipeline will be started soon. It will carry Astrakhan gas to the Transcaucasian republics. The first section of the gas-processing complex with a capacity of three billion cubic metres of gas a year will go into operation late in 1984.

The seams of Astrakhan gas lie at a depth of more than 4,000 metres under a thick layer of clay and salt, this considerably complicating the prospecting of the deposit.

Several small oil deposits were also discovered on the right bank of the Volga in the area of Astrakhan. Industrial extraction has already been started at some of them.

The oil and gas deposits of Astrakhan region are located in an area of nature preserves and that is why builders are paying special attention to environmental protection. A special service checking the fulfilment of measures to prevent negative impact on nature is operating with precision in the area.

METALLURGY MINISTERS DISCUSS INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

OW210644 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0525 GMT on 18 July carries its regularly scheduled "Meetings at Your Request" program moderated by Viktor Prokofyevich Beketov. Participating in the program, which is devoted to Metallurgists Day, are Ivan Pavlovich Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, and Petr Fadeyevich Lomako, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy.

The two ministers extend holiday greetings to their colleagues and note the enthusiasm with which they have met this trade holiday. Kazanets names several outstanding enterprises in the ferrous metallurgy industry and adds: "But unfortunately it must be noted that there are enterprises in the branch, besides large enterprises, which are not fulfilling state plans." Among them he names the (Orsko-Khalilovskiy) and Nizhnetagilskiy combines and the Krivorozhstal, Dzerzhinskiy, (Yenakiyevskiy) and Ilicha metallurgical plants, which have not organized their production sufficiently and permit violations of technological production discipline. He calls for increased responsibility in all positions at these enterprises.

Lomako reiterates the greetings and notes that despite the "difficulties in the supply of electric power and certain kinds of raw materials and fuel which have arisen," the nonferrous metallurgical industry is successfully fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. He adds that the main task of the industry is to utilize more fully raw materials, production capacities, nonferrous metals and their waste products in the economy to make the economy economical. He also says that his ministry, too, has some enterprises which lag behind.

In response to Beketov's statement that although the USSR leads the world in ferrous metal output, it still experiences a deficit in this material, Kazanets says that the reason for this is that not enough rolled steel is produced in the required variety and that consumers are not using the metal efficiently. He calls for a complex solution to this problem by both producers and consumers. Lomako then talks of ties between the two branches of metallurgy. Both ministers conclude their appearance with greetings to their colleagues.

The program continues with a video report on a rally of metallurgists in Moscow attended by leading workers of the industry. Beketov introduces Kostyukov, chairman of the Metallurgical Industry Workers Union, who speaks of socialist competition tasks, and other industry leaders who discuss various problems of the metallurgical industry.

IMPORTANCE OF PACKAGING INDUSTRY PROBLEM STRESSED

OW210100 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0755 GMT on 17 July carries a 30-minute talk by political observer Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy on problems in the USSR packaging industry. Voznesenskiy begins by pointing out that the packaging industry problem "is one of the vital problems in developing the USSR economy".

He then introduces "an expert in the field", Anatoliy Nazarovich Lebed, deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab. Lebed dwells at length on the role of the packaging industry and the level of investment allocated for its development and on the fact "that the industry does not fully satisfy the demand for containers and packaging by all branches of the economy". He also provides examples of heavy loses incurred as a result of the shortage of containers and packaging.

Voznesenskiy adds that large amounts of capital investment could be saved if the problem of container and packaging shortages were solved and loses reduced. The savings could in turn be channeled into the packaging industry. Lebed continues by providing examples of undertakings to remedy this problem, which include construction of a large number of enterprises associated with the packaging industry. He expresses concern, however, over new packaging designs which will "remain on paper" because of administrative inefficiencies.

Voznesenskiy concludes the talk by reiterating that solution of the problem in the packaging industry is a task of national importance.

RECENT HARVEST FIGURES RELEASED BY CSA

'Rapidly Gathering Momentum'

LD211422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] A USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the progress of the harvest at the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been received. To date, grain crops have been cut on over 11 million hectares and threshed on 6 million hectares. During the past week the harvest was gathered on half of those 6 million hectares.

Commenting on these statistical data, Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration [of Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture] of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that the harvest is now rapidly gathering momentum. It is now in progress in almost the entire Ukraine, up to its northernmost limits. Cutting of grain crops is in progress at farms of Kuybyshevskaya and Ulyanovskaya Oblasts, Bashkirskaya ASSR and the far east.

In a number of localities, in particular in Bostovskaya and Odesskaya Oblasts, there are cases where the harvest is held up because of shortages of spare parts.

Farms in southern rayons are selling grain crops to the state. This is particularly well organized in Azerbaijan and Turkmenia.

Harvesting of other agricultural crops is also in progress. More early potatoes than at this time last year have been gathered. In many oblasts mass harvesting of cucumbers is in progress. In Central Asian republics mass harvesting of tomatoes is underway. Overall, more types of vegetables have been sold to the state by kolkhozes and sovkhozes than last year. Almost 250,000 tons of tea leaves -- about 1/2 the planned quantity -- has been delivered to processing enterprises.

A considerable amount of work for next year's harvest is also being undertaken at farms. Sowing of winter crops will begin in a few days in Volgo-Vyatskiy Rayon.

Grain Harvest Sales

LD220142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by Monday grain and pulse crops had been cut on an area of 11 million hectares and threshed on 6 million hectares. The frontiers of the harvest are expanding. It has been started on farms in the southern parts of the Tatarskaya ASSR, Kharkovskaya-Sumskaya, Ternopolskaya, Chernovitskaya, Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya, Saratovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Ulyanovskaya, Permskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts as well as in the Bashkirskaya ASSR and Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy Krays.

Reports are coming in on sales of grain to the state. The state task has been fulfilled by farms in Levokumskiy Rayon in Stavropol. They have delivered 500,000 quintals of wheat to the elevators. Enhanced pledges have been adopted. The rate of fodder procurement has increased. Fodder stocks, however, have not yet reached last year's level.

Further Report

LD220154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Grain crops have been reaped on 10 percent of the total sown area of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the country. This is reported by the USSR Central Statistical Administration. In the past week, the frontiers of the harvest have noticeably advanced northeastward and have already approached the south of Belorussia.

The harvest of grain crops is being carried out by farmers of the Bashkirskaya ASSR, Permskaya Oblast; in west Siberia the first reapings have been made in the fields of Novosibirskaya Oblast, and machine operators of Primorskiy Kray are gathering grain crops. At the same time in the country, the harvest of other crops continues. Early potatoes are coming from the fields. State sales of various vegetables are up from same time last year. On many fields freed from the harvest, the reaped area is being sown to new crops. This means that a considerable quantity of extra fodder will be obtained.

Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan

LD220202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2204 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpt] A variety of field work is carried out during the summer. Haymaking is continuing in Kazakhstan. The harvest of maize for silage has started in the Fergana Valley of Uzbekistan, selective trimming of cotton has begun in southern areas of Tadzhikistan. These important agrotechnical measures help to increase the size of the harvest.

Grass Mowing

LD220156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Haymaking is in full swing on the country's grasslands. The rate of mowing grasses has considerably increased. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, sown and natural grasses had been reaped on over 40 million hectares by 19 July. Over 28 million tons of hay have been procured in the country as a whole. This is 41 percent of the plan. Stockpiling of other fodder is continuing.

IZVESTIYA NOTES CONCERN AS HARVESTING PROCEEDS

PM211221 Moscow Izvestiya in Russian 15 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 1

[O: Pavlov report under the rubric "To Preserve What Has Been Grown": "Prevent Losses!"]

[Excerpts] It is never easy for our farmers to produce grain, in whatever part of the country they cultivate the grainfield. This year, too, harvesting has begun later than the traditional times in the country's southern granaries and is taking place under rainy skies, and the grain is lodged and tangled over large tracts. At the same time grain crops are often stunted in other places where harvest time is still approaching. Regrowth is possible in some places -- which, as is known, complicates the machine operators' already difficult work given the still very high average load per combine in the country.

In this situation, it is the farmers' most crucial task to prevent harvest losses.

Grain crops are now being cut in the country on the six-millionth hectare. All the union republics except Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia are reaping. Farms in Lvovskaya, Vinnetskaya, Cherkasskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, Uralskaya and Aktyubinskaya Oblasts have begun harvesting in the last few days.

Past experience indicates that the work of harvesting units should be planned very carefully and ensured as far as possible right around the clock, using the tour of duty method where, let us suppose, combine operators are relieved after 3-4 hours. It is important everywhere to prepare in good time the necessary equipment and machanisms for harvesting lodged and tangled grain crops and to check over and over again the sealing and adjustment of combines. And, of course, it is necessary to achieve the highest possible level of equipment readiness for the harvest. It is no secret, unfortunately, that year after year several tens of thousands of combines never actually participate in the harvest. Right now, approximately 70,000 of them are not ready for work. There is still time to rectify the situation in many rayons, but it is very important to make good use of that time in order to later prevent foot-dragging, delays over starting to harvest and machinery downtime in the field -- which inevitably leads to a harvest shortfall.

It is already clear that over a large area a considerable mass of grain will come from the combines with a high moisture content. Careful preparations must be made for this, particularly in the Non-Chernozem Zone, the Baltic republics, Belorussia and a number of Ukrainian oblasts. In the Non-Chernozem Zone, for example, people frequently say: "With us it is not so much the combine as the dryer that gathers grain." Indeed, the poor preparation of grain-drying facilities holds up the work of harvesting subunits and creates the danger of grain spoilage at the threshing floors. This is why it is the task of the day for leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, rayispolkoms, village Soviet ispolkoms and economic organs to strictly monitor the drying facilities' readiness for the harvest and to accelerate, where necessary, their repair and the installation of equipment.

The harvest demands careful planning of its strategy in every rayon and on every farm. USSR Agriculture Ministry specialists are concerned, for example, about the fact that production organizers and procurement workers still have not clearly defined all their tasks connected with fulfilling the plans for grain sales to the state in terms of not only bulk but also range. The Food Program demands, in particular, an increase in the production and procurements of hulled crops, rye and pulse crops. In past years, the level of their procurements has been unsatisfactory, and their marketability low. Good preconditions are already being created this year for an appreciable improvement in the situation, but a high degree of local organization and, once again, effective struggle against losses are needed for this.

The pace of grain sales to the state is now increasing daily. We note the farms' desire to give the country more strong and valuable wheat and brewing strains of barley despite the damp weather.

Farmers are now concerned with fodder, as well as grain. By Monday 12 July sown and natural grasses in the country had been cut for the first time on 40.1 million hectares, an increase of 8.6 million hectares over the week. Some 20.8 million tons of hay and 30.5 million tons of cured hay have been procured. Some 4.2 million tons of finished silage have been made.

However, the pace of procuring the most important types of coarse and succulent fodder is still lower than last year, and this demands a decisive improvement in work organization in a number of rayons.

POOR WEATHER HAMPERS FODDER PROCUREMENT

PM220817 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review:" "Accelerating Haymaking and Preventing Fodder Losses"]

[Excerpts] Fodder procurement has been in progress in the country for some weeks now. Grasses have grown well in many areas and farms are able to create a reliable stock of forage for the winter as well as currently providing livestock with a full supply of "greens". Rain held up haymaking for a while on the European territory, but where people organized the work skillfully they have met the deadlines and already laid in store a considerable amount of hay and other types of fodder.

Lithuanian farmers have worked well. They have successfully completed the first mowing. It gave farms 71 percent of the planned quantity of hay. Much cured hay and grass meal has been procured. Success has come thanks to efficient organization of work of fodder-producing detachments and links, the use of various technologies depending on the specific weather conditions, and the ability to make full use of every fine hour.

The first mowing is over in a number of Belorussian oblasts, although there, too, rain caused farmers to make considerable amendments to their calculations. In Brestaskaya Oblast, most kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now taking fodder to forage yards that have been set up next to livestock units. As practice shows, such concern for fodder quality cuts losses to a minimum.

Kazakh farms have laid in 1 million tons of hay in a month of fodder procurement. A strenuous timetable is being adhered to successfully, and not only perennial and annual grasses but also rushes and coarse-stemmed plants along irrigation channels and in ravines and gullies are being harvested. The pace of haymaking in the republic is higher than last year.

Tadzhik farms have begun the fourth mowing of alfalfa.

In the country as a whole, however, the pace of haymaking and fodder procurement cannot be called optimum. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 12 July sown and natural grasses had been cut for the first time on 40.1 million hectares, which is 91 percent of last year's level. The increase in haymaking during the week under review -- 8.6 million hectares -- was only 300,000 hectares more than the previous week, although the weather was favorable for haymaking in the majority of rayons. Less hay, cured hay and finished silage has been procured than a year ago.

When you analyze the official accounts and the editors' mail, you immediately notice a diversity of indicators among farms, rayons and oblasts operating under similar conditions.

Many farm leaders cite the damp weather. At the same time, they have either failed to prepare for the work or are making unproductive use of chopped hay and grass meal preparation units, which are what make it possible to avoid fodder losses in bad weather. Many active ventilation machines are not working in Lgovskiy, Ponyrovskiy and Solntsevskiy Rayons, and those which are functioning are unproductive. The oblast organizations are taking measures to improve the situation which has come about. Unfortunately there is evidence of foot-dragging; there has not yet been any sharp improvement in the state of affairs.

The middle of July is past, but little fodder has yet been procured in Vologodskaya, Novgorodskaya, Kostromskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Kirovskaya Oblasts. The pace of work is lower than last year in Lipetskaya, Tambovskaya, Penzenskaya, Kurganskaya and Omskaya Oblasts and the Mordovskaya and Chuvashskaya ASSRs.

The first weeks of haymaking have also revealed other omissions and shortcomings. Thus, a lot of hay-harvesting equipment stands idle owing to frequent breakdowns. Unfortunately, Selkhoztekhnika workers are far from always ready to give kolkhoz and sovkhoz mowers the necessary assistance. It seems that the important campaign has caught these partners unawares in some places. Of course, such a situation can in no way be tolerated.

The level of equipment readiness is one of the most important factors determining the pace and quality of fodder procurement. Unfortunately, by the beginning of July, approximately 20,000 mower-shedders, more than 21,000 pickup balers, 54,000 silage-harvesting combines and 8,600 pickup stackers in the country were unable to participate in work. In the RSFSR, 1,750 active ventilation machines -- costly, highly productive units which are essential in the present changeable weather -- are not functioning. Their readiness level is particularly low in Volgogradskaya, Omskaya, Irkutskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts. All this is a direct rebuke to Selkhoztekhnika subdivisions and to machine builders who are obliged to supply farms with spare parts for fodder-producing machines.

Half the summer is behind us. Farms have accumulated certain experience in procuring fodder under complex weather conditions. It is necessary to adopt all the best features of this experience and everything that brings success and sharply increase the pace of haymaking in order to prevent losses of fodder and a reduction in its quality.

KISELEV MEETS WITH AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD211106 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 0415 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Summary] USSR Agriculture Minister Mesyats has visited Belorussia. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Vitebskaya, Brestskaya and Minskaya Oblasts which he visited, attention was drawn to the need to speed up the procurement of fodder and production of livestock, as well as to problems of village social development.

"Candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Belorussia Communist Party Central Committee Kiselev received the USSR minister of agriculture. Second Secretary of the Belorussia Communist Party Central Committee Brovikov took part in the conversation."

ALIYEV ADDRESSES VITICULTURE CONFERENCE

LD211430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] A republican conference of vine growers has taken place in the twon of Fizuli, Azerbaijan SSR. It discussed the progress of field work, tasks emerging from the decisions of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the provisions and conclusions of Comrade Brezhnev's report.

Viticulture is a leading branch of Azerbaijan's agriculture. The republic's farmers have decided this season to surpass last year's sale of grapes to the state. The participants in the conference drew up specific measures for the further development of viticulture, increased production and the sale of production to the state.

Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

LEADER OF 'SUCCESSFUL' KOLKHOZ INTERVIEWED

OW160957 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0610 GMT on 10 July carries the scheduled 30-minute talk by political observer Yuriy Aleksandrovich Letunov on successful farming at Lenin Kolkhoz in Novomoskovskiy Rayon, Tulskaya Oblast. He begins the talk by introducing the topic "Agriculture With an Industrial Base" and the chairman of the kolkhoz Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Starodubtsev.

Letunov then describes the activities of the kolkhoz and gives reasons for its success. He notes the high income of kolhoz workers, good pensions for retired workers, good housing and modern facilities for education and recreation and various incentives that reduce the turnover of cadres. Letunov says, "I visited many farms in Denmark, Canada, the United States and Scotland, but I did not see any farms better than this one, and this is not a biased opinion but the opinion of experts."

Letunov continues by interviewing Chairman Starodubtsev who attributes the kolkhoz's successes in livestock production to a solid fodder base "which is not only capable of satisfying the needs of the kolkhoz but can also help the neighboring farms. While Lenin Kolkhoz derives large profits from dairy production, most of the milk production of other farms is subsidized by the state." When asked about his opinion on the May CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions, Starodubtsev replies that according to the plenum decisions, supporting industries will have to share the responsibility for agricultural production rather than being concerned only with fulfilling plans, and this should bring success to the agricultural sector.

Letunov concludes the talk by inviting the viewers to learn from the kolkhoz's experience and to write directly to the kolkhoz for information.

EIGHT COSMOS-SERIES SATELLITES LAUNCHED

LD211506 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- Artificial earth satellites Cosmos-1388, Cosmos-1389, Cosmos-1390, Cosmos-1391, Cosmos-1392, Cosmos-1393, Cosmos-1394, Cosmos-1395 have been launched in the Soviet Union today. All the eight satellites have been put into orbit with one launch vehicle.

On board the satellites is installed scientific equipment designed for continuing outer space exploration.

All the eight satellites are travelling in orbits close to the calculated ones, their initial parametres being as follows: period of revolution -- 115.3 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 1,505 kilometres, minimum distance -- 1,448 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 74 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellites is functioning normally.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED 21 JULY

LD220720 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- Another communications satellite, Molnia-1 was launched in the Soviet Union on July 21. The sputnik is to ensure exploitation of the long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communications, and also relay of Soviet central television programmes to the Orbita network located in the extreme north, Siberia, the far east and Central Asia.

The satellite has been placed on a high elliptic orbit with an apogee of 38,901 kilometres in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 650 kilometers in the southern hemisphere. Period of revolution of the sputnik is 11 hours 41 minutes, orbit angle is 63 degrees.

Besides apparatus for the relay of television programmes and for long-distance multichannel radio communications, the sputnik carries apparatus of the signalling and measuring complex and also systems of orientation, orbit correction and electricity.

According to data received, the apparatus on board the sputnik function smoothly, communications sessions via the sputnik Molnia-1 will be held in conformity with the planned programme.